THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 6.

British Opinions on Minister Johnson's Address—Constitutional Assimilation in America and England.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to the 5th instant.

ENGLAND.

The Recent Master Cutlers' Festival.

The London *Times* of September 5 remarks:—The presence of Mr. Reverdy Johnson at Sheffield is an instance of the invincible amity of the United States towards England. The representative of the great republic of the West makes his first public appearance amongst us by assisting at a friendly banquet with some of those who were most outspoken in their sympathy with the South. Mr. Roebuck was, of course, a guest of the Master Cutlers, and Mr. Roebuck, as we all know, expressed his sentiments during the civil war with even more than his usual exaggerated vehemence. Lord Wharncliffe was another honored attendant at the festal board, and Lord Wharncliffe was President of the Southern Association. Mr. Reverdy Johnson might, without offence, have hesitated to join in bread and salt with such proclaimed enemies of the united republic. But Mr. Reverdy Johnson was wiser. He knew that the great political conflict in America divided men there, and he is prepared to recognize the fact that it divided spectators here. He did not pretend to think that we had all been the well-wishers of the side which ultimately became victorious; but he did us the justice of believing that now that the battle has ceased, and the disunited have become reunited, we are animated with one desire that the republic may be in truth, and not in semblance merely, one, and that England and America may assist each other in perfecting the development of free nations.

We are of one blood and one speech. This is the truth upon which Mr. Reverdy Johnson dilated at Sheffield; and it is, in fact, a truth which inspires the governing power of America. Mr. Roebuck, with that strange wilfulness into which his independence is apt to degenerate, spoke, at a later hour, of the admixture of races in America as something different from what is found here, and as a difference for the worse. He asked his hearers to picture to themselves the wild Irishman and the dumb-founded Spaniard all going out in one mass to be worked up in America. With all our tolerance for Mr. Roebuck, we must unreservedly condemn the outrageous indecency of this language, which is as unfounded in fact as it was offensive under the circumstances amid which it was uttered. We wonder what epithet the "wild," the "fiery" the "assassinating," and the "dumbfounded" strangers would combine to fling back upon Mr. Roebuck. But, as we have said, the picture thus conjured up is altogether unreal. The United States have been recruited from all the nations of Western Europe, but the English element has absorbed and is absorbing all the rest. The result is English. We can understand from our own experience how this should be so. The number of Irishmen in London, as in New York, considerably exceeds the number of Irishmen in Dublin, yet London is an English city. We have more Germans in this capital than are to be found in many a world-famed municipality of the ancient empire, and they have newspapers in their own language just as the Germans have in Chicago, but we are not German. Our French colony is of long descent. There is, moreover, this difference between the foreigners who seek our shores and those who go to the States—that with us they rarely intend to settle, while in America they purpose to become, to live and to die citizens of the republic. The consequence is that there is even a greater tendency to fuse foreign elements into one nationality, and the Germans and French in the Union become, after one generation, as truly American, and American of the English type, as the Bentincks, the Kepples, the Bouveries, and the Lefevres are Englishmen. And, withal, the great mass of Americans are of purely English origin. In New England the foreign element is ridiculously small. In Mr. Reverdy Johnson's own Maryland there is as trifling an admixture of foreign blood. In New York and the cities of the West the proportion of foreigners is greater, but it is still limited. The exercise of political privileges and the study of political principles compel the use of a common language. So it comes to pass that the Americans of whatever origin end in being at one with ourselves. Our literature is their literature. They have as much part in Shakespeare as we have. Milton is a common inheritance. The literary succession of Addison and Goldsmith was continued through Washington Irving. The writers who have been given us since the Declaration of Independence are venerated by Americans, perhaps even more than by ourselves. Certain it is that pilgrims to Newstead and Abbotsford, no less than to Stratford, come in flocks across the Atlantic. The identity does not end here. Mr. Reverdy Johnson truly declared "the political institutions of America are like yours; they are fashioned from yours, and in their foundations lies a deep and never dying attachment to human liberty." The old life of the parish has been transplanted under the name of the township, and remains as the germ of political organization. Each State is an England of itself, and, much as the doctrine of State rights has been shaken by the issue of the civil war, the State is still the chief embodiment of government in the eyes of Americans. It is, indeed, too often forgotten that the differences now found between the working of the American Constitution and our own have arisen, in great part, in consequence of changes on this side. When the colonies became independent Parliamentary government in England was far from perfect, and the progress it had made had been turned backwards by the unremitting intrigues of George III. The author of the *Federalist* habitually speaks of the kingly power in language which we should now deem overstrained. There are not wanting signs, however, that in this respect the American Constitution may become more assimilated to the English. The more thoughtful Americans are asking themselves whether it would not be better to introduce the system of ministerial responsibility, and whether a Chief Minister would not be better than a President elected for a fixed term. The change involved in the proposition is too great to be hastily performed, but the fact that the suggestion has been made and been debated proves the attention which is paid on the other side of the Atlantic to the development of the mother country, and the continuous study of the institutions from which American institutions deduce their origin.

THE CONTINENT.

Outrageous Treatment of an American by Hungarian Authorities.

A despatch to the *Vorstadt Zeitung* from Pesth, August 31, says:—

An affair which has rendered necessary the intervention of the American Consulate at Vienna, forms here, since yesterday, the general topic of conversation. Nicolaus Papofy, an American citizen and officer (a native of Hungary), who lives here on the pension which he receives from the American Government, was visited at the beginning of August, while at his summer residence, by four gensdarmes, who, without assigning any reason, arrested and confined him in the district prison, where a chance was afforded him to reflect, in the society of thieves and robbers, upon the vicissitudes of life. There he remained, without trial or a hearing, for twenty-five days, and would probably be there still if an accident had not been the cause of his liberation. Confined in a cell next to his was William Madarasz, imprisoned there for political reasons, to whom he succeeded in communicating on a slip of paper the particulars of his arrest and unlawful detention in prison. Madarasz, to whom, for sanitary reasons, had been granted the privilege of visiting the bath-house every day, found an opportunity to send this paper to the family of the American, who applied to the American Consul at Vienna, and two days afterward the accused was brought before a court. Here he was informed that there had been reasons for suspecting him to be implicated in the Beniczky affair, but as the suspicion had proved to be groundless, they would acquit him, and he was accordingly set free. In this manner was an American citizen deprived for nearly a whole month of his personal liberty, simply because the Government chose to suspect him. The victim of this persecution is, however, by no means willing to let the matter end here and he has applied for redress to his Consul, who has promised to lend him all his assistance. To-day he was ordered to appear before the Chief Justice (Justiz Minister), where, it is said, a pecuniary indemnification was offered him, which he peremptorily refused to accept, not being, fortunately, in a position that compels him to sell his sense of honor and justice for a few paltry florins. What gives a melancholy interest to the whole proceeding is the fact that the son of the victim of this outrage, a child of fourteen years, has, in consequence of the anxiety and distress over the fate of his father, been attacked by typhus fever, and is now in a state which leaves but little hope for his recovery.

Rupture of Commercial Negotiations.

The rupture of the negotiations between Prussia and Holland relative to the navigation of the Rhine appears to have caused some alarm in Berlin, where the determination shown by the Dutch Government in the matter is attributed to its being secretly supported by France. The point in dispute is whether the new invention which it is proposed to establish in place of those now in existence, is to apply to the whole of the river and its tributaries, or only to the streams on the other side of Gurkum and Dordrect. The Dutch Government considers that, the Merwede and the Meuse being part of Holland, the navigation of those rivers ought to be under its exclusive control. This view is opposed, on behalf of the Zollverein, by Prussia, who appeals to the last Convention on the subject (that of 1851), and the treaty of Vienna, which stipulates that the navigation of the Rhine shall be free to the sea. As this is the first occasion on which Prussia has acted as the representative of the Zollverein, it is believed that she will not allow the matter to drop, but make further and more urgent representations to Holland on the subject.

A Serious Riot in Greece.

A somewhat serious riot has taken place at Scio, in consequence of the attempts of the Turkish authorities to prevent a Hellenic demonstration got up by the Greek inhabitants on the occasion of the birth of an heir to the throne of Greece. The disorder became so serious that the Governor found it necessary to call out the troops, who, however, were received with volleys of stones by the mob, and quiet was only restored by the Governor threatening to bombard the town. It is said that the rioters were openly supported by the Greek Consul. Reinforcements have been sent to Scio to prevent a renewal of the disturbances. The troops have also been sent to Scutari, the capital of Albania, where several bloody conflicts have taken place between the Christians and the Mussulmans, in which many lives have been lost. The cause of the quarrel is the alleged desecration by the Mussulmans of the tomb of Bib-Doda, the late chief of the Mirdites of Albania.

Girardin and "La Liberte."

One of the most eccentric articles that Emile de Girardin ever wrote appears in the *Liberte*. He says that the Emperor is the "best-intentioned" man in the world, but never knows what he is doing, and that is the reason why, while the Emperor merits all praise, the empire deserves all blame. The Emperor, he says, stupefies himself with tobacco, and while he is smoking he "dreams" that France is great, and that he is necessary to the greatness of France; that he believes what those about him tell him, and fancies results which he intended achieved when they are not. The *coup d'etat* of December 2 was totally unnecessary; but the Emperor risked it because he *bona fide* believed that he could do great things. But he was under a delusion; he is utterly incapable of finding the means to achieve the things he dreams of, and too jealous to trust power to a great minister. There is much more to the same effect, but this is the substance of the whole article.

A Garibaldian Demonstration in Italy.

The Italian journals contain an account of a Garibaldian "demonstration" at Palermo. A reactionary paper of that city recently published some insulting remarks upon Garibaldi which appear to have given great offense to some of the inhabitants. Accordingly, a number of ex-Garibaldians and other persons proceeded to the office of the paper and raised vigorous cheers for the General, together with shouts of "Death to the priests!" "Down with the Pope!" and so on. Some of the young men then entered the office and meeting with no opposition upset the types, seized all the copies of the obnoxious publication they could find, and made them into a bonfire. Before the police came up the rioters had terminated their demonstration and quietly dispersed.

A Russo-Prusso-Alliance.

The Northeastern correspondent has just put forth that the Emperor Alexander, at his interview with King William at Schwalbach, insisted upon the necessity of a close Russo-Prusso alliance. While this intelligence is being propagated by a paper destined for general circulation, the *Lemberg Gazette*, Naradowa—an organ of the same party, but in Polish—inserts a Paris letter which confides the very reverse to the countrymen of the writer. As we learn from this latter paper—and quite correctly, too—Russia at this moment is endeavoring to play the polite to Austria and France, and turn a cold shoulder on Prussia. The real state of the case, then, is communicated to the Poles in a paper accessible to them only; but an opposite version, prejudicial to the *bete noire* at Berlin, is propagated in French for the benefit of the European press.

Narrow Escape of Emanuel.

The Italian journals state that King Victor Emanuel lately had a narrow escape while shooting in the mountains at Valdieri. When in pursuit of a chamois, and at the moment he was surmounting a rock, a portion of the latter gave way, and his Majesty would have infallibly fallen over a precipice if a peasant had not lent him assistance.

—The Louisville *Courier*, and the Louisville *Journal*, both Know Nothing organs as long as there was a Know Nothing party, and the defenders of the outrages perpetrated on the Germans of Louisville on that terrible day known in the annals of that city as "Bloody Monday," are now the leading Seymour and Blair organs of the State of Kentucky.

—A letter in the *World*, from Arkansas, says: —The Democracy of our State have stripped for the fight, throwing away all opposition to negro suffrage; they are no longer encumbered with useless baggage, and are moving upon the very citadel of radicalism, wielding with execution the enemy's favorite weapon, the negro ballot.

—The Ohio Democrats are not behind their New York and Missouri friends. Mr. Van Trump, the last candidate run by the Know Nothings of Ohio for Governor, is now a Democratic member of Congress, and a candidate on the Democratic ticket for re-election.

MAINE.

The Latest Returns of the Election.

There is nothing as yet to lead us to believe that our estimate of the Republican majority in Maine, 22,000, will fall above the mark when the full and official returns are received.

Democracy Sanguine.

The New York *World*, however, is still sanguine that we are in the wrong, as will be seen from the following special to them:—

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 15.—The Republicans of this city, including the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, are greatly discouraged at the result in their State. They had confidently counted on 25,000 majority for Chamberlain. Returns received to-day indicate that it will not exceed 15,000, which is a Democratic gain of nearly 15,000 from 1866 the last test vote in the State. The Democrats throughout the State are jubilant, it being conceded before the election that anything less than 20,000 Republican majority would be a Democratic triumph. For ten days before election the radicals freely bet on from 20,000 to 25,000 majority. Large sums of money have changed hands to-day the radicals paying up their bets. In the cities and a few large towns, where the radicals hold absolute control of the polls, they made large gains over last year; but the country towns generally show large Democratic gains. The radicals have spent half a million dollars in this election.

CHARLES W. ROBERTSON,
F. W. FLAGG.

The Congressional Vote,

according to the latest estimate, is as follows:—

Dists.	*Elected.*	*Maj. in '68.*
I	*John Lynch	2,200
II	Samuel P. Morrill	5,000
III	*James G. Blaine	5,000
IV	*John A. Peters	4,500
V	Eugene Hale	3,000
Total		19,700

*Re-elected.

The New Legislature

will stand as follows:

	1869. Senate.	1869. House.	1869. Joint Ballot.	1868. Senate.	1868. House.	1868. Joint Ballot.
Republicans,	29	116	145	26	105	131
Democrats,	2	35	37	5	46	51
Rep. maj.,	27	81	108	21	59	80

The aggregate vote will probably reach 130,000, if not more, against 100,000 last year, which will be the largest vote ever cast in the State.

The Great Victory and How it was Won.

From the Portland Press of yesterday.

The result of yesterday's work, as shown by the returns, may perhaps surprise some of our friends in other States who supposed that there was a possibility that the people of Maine were on the point of surrendering the hero of Little Round Top to the hero of Kingdelt. The election was contested more stubbornly than any previously held in this State. The Democrats brought out every man, and the Republicans were not far behind them in fidelity to a better cause. The whole vote is at least seven perhaps ten thousand larger than that of 1860 (the largest hitherto thrown), and will certainly reach 130,000. Returns from 203 towns give Chamberlain 49,189, and Pillsbury 35,498 votes. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 37,313, and Pillsbury 28,031. The rate of increase of the Republican vote on that of last year is thirty-three per cent., and that of the Democratic vote twenty-one per cent. The same rate of increase in the towns to be heard from will give 20,000 majority. The majority after a contest of such violence, with the largest total vote ever thrown, certainly entitles us to exult exceedingly.

In the First Congressional District, Mr. Lynch's majority will probably be about 2300. Returns from all of Cumberland county, except Sebago, and thirteen towns in York, show a vote of 14,128 for Chamberlain, and 11,984 for Pillsbury. This probably does not differ much from the vote for Lynch and Shaw.

In the other Congressional Districts the Republican nominees are certainly elected.

There have been handsome Republican gains in every county in the State. York has been redeemed, and gives nearly 400 majority. Lincoln, judging from such returns as we have received, is also again on the Republican side. Knox is the only county that remains Democratic, and the two Senators from there will be the only Democratic members of that body.

The returns do not show very fully what change there will be in the House of Representatives, but it is enough to know that the Democratic minority will be reduced. The Republicans gain one Representative in this county from the Scarboro District.

Estimates made at a later hour than our own give even more favorable results, the returns from 100 towns indicating an increase of thirty-four per cent. on the Republican vote of last year, a Democratic gain of nineteen per cent. on their vote, and a net Republican gain of about 11,000, or over 22,000 majority in the State.

The amount of hard work that has been done in this campaign is almost inconceivable, but to all who have labored on the side of truth and right, the result brings ample compensation. "Glory enough for one day!" The enemy is now prostrate, and will not show fight again this year. Copperheadism in all the States has received a staggering blow, which will do infinite harm to the cause of Seymour and Blair and the new rebellion. Now for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

THE LAKE DISASTER.

Sinking of the Propeller Hippocampus —The Captain's Statement.

Upon the arrival at St. Joseph, Michigan, on Friday last, of the fifteen survivors of the recent wreck of the propeller Hippocampus, business in the town was suspended, the people crowded the wharf to greet them, and the church bells were joyously rung. Statements were immediately given by the rescued captain and wheelsman of the propeller, detailing the particulars of the terrible catastrophe, the sufferings of the survivors and the manner of their rescue.

The statement of Captain C. B. Brown is to this effect:—

I was in command of the steamer Hippocampus, Monday night last. She left St. Joseph at 11 in the evening. She had on board 7001 packages of peaches. The sea commenced rolling from the southward. The wind commenced increasing from the time we left here. The vessel commenced to roll badly about 1 o'clock, but nothing extraordinary occurred until 2:30. At that time I went to the engine room and the fire-hold to see if there was any water in her, but found none. I then went with the wheelsman, Charles Morrison, down forwards, below decks, into the fore peak, to see if there was water there, but found none. Came on deck and found she was making still heavier rolls, the wind increasing. I remarked to the wheelsman, "We must lighten her of her cargo." Coming on deck I told the wheelsman to summon the crew and throw the peaches from the promenade deck. I did this in a loud tone of voice. This command was heard by the passengers, who then rushed on deck in great confusion. The steamer was now settling rapidly, and before any freight was thrown overboard the water commenced pouring into the after gangways, and through the engine room into the hold; at the same time the vessel went over on her port side, and went down in less than two minutes. The passengers had retired, but sprang from their berths and ran out on the weather side of the cabin, on hearing my command to throw the freight overboard. Much confusion ensued. I cried out, "Clear away the life-boat." There were no peaches in the life-boat. At this time I was on the pilot-house, and ordered the helm hard aport, which was executed. Being convinced she was going over, and seeing that nothing further could be done, I came from the pilot-house and started forward to get hold of a hatch, but the boat had careened so far that I slid into the water and got hold of the rigging of the mast and floated along, retaining my hold until I reached the cross-trees of the mast. To prevent being entangled in the gear, and to avoid the suction of the sinking vessel, I swam to the floating deck and tried to buoy myself up with that. I was soon hailed by the wheelsman, Morrison. I went to him and got on his raft, consisting of one side of the cabin. Passengers and crew all around in *debris*, all crying for help, and calling to a passing schooner—I think the Humboldt—which was perhaps half a mile away. Shortly after getting on the raft I found another raft on which were Captain Trimble, J. Riford, Hatch, and others. We remained near each other until till daylight, at which time we picked up Fuller. We held the two rafts together by means of a poil. About two hours after daylight we thought best to fasten the two rafts together. About this time we found Bloom and Johnson on another raft. We held to them by a pole, and thus kept together for about an hour. The sea rising, we thought best to separate the rafts for fear of coming together and breaking up. We drifted apart, our raft going faster than Bloom's. The sea dashed over us up to our waists all day. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon we sighted a vessel about four miles to our lee. We signaled, but to no purpose. At 2 or 3 in the afternoon we were about a mile from Bloom and Johnson. They paddled to us, and we joined our rafts together, and all remained together till next morning, when we saw a vessel's light. We hailed her with all our might, but failed to make them hear us. We gave up all hopes of rescue from that vessel. Shortly after this we discovered another light, which we hailed. We thought she heard us, and felt encouraged. This was about 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. We continued hallooing until we were heard, and the vessel, the schooner Trio, Captain Johnson, bound from Chicago to Saugatuck, came to our rescue. We learned that they had picked up Robinson, and left on Robinson's raft a dead boy, who is not known. They left the boy, because hearing our cries, they desired to hasten to our rescue. The Trio now cruised about in hopes of finding others. In about an hour we found the life-boat bottom side up, which was taken on board. We just then discovered another object half a mile away. This proved to be a section of the pilot house, on which was lashed Bailey. We lowered a boat, and took him on board. We continued to cruise about, perhaps an hour longer, and then went on our course for Saugatuck. Arrived at Saugatuck at 6 o'clock Friday morning. Captain W. B. Winter placed his tug at our disposal, and brought us safely to this port. The fortitude of those who were with me is very praiseworthy.

SENSATIONAL.

The New York Buchigani-Eaton Case—Another Chapter of Domestic Difficulty.

The New York *Herald* of this morning contains the following:—

Another chapter in this extraordinary marital case has been opened. The smouldering embers created by misplaced confidence, by ingratitude, and dire villainy are bursting the bands that pride and station welded about the once liberal heart of Mrs. Buchigani, *nee* Mrs. General Eaton, *nee* Mrs. Timberlake, *nee* Miss Margaret O'Neil, and he who wedded her in her days of beauty and accomplishments—Antonio Buchigani—is feeling the rod of chastisement for his sinful acts of omission and commission regarding her directly, and also for his greater crime, the seduction of Miss Emily Randolph, his wife's granddaughter.

'Tis a familiar story how Mrs. Eaton, the boasted beauty of Washington in the days of the immortal Jackson, because of her genial graces and acknowledged sweetness, was the cause of malicious imputations that occasioned a Cabinet disruption, and how the aristocratic circles there excluded her from the golden mean of their level; and it is also a matter of history how Jackson further espoused her cause as to batter down all the scandal and obliterate all the jealousies then existing against her. By the same friendship that actuated this great act of kindness, General Eaton was sent to Madrid as United States Minister, his wife leading a life of pleasure until he died. Upon her return the great troubles of the life of this beauty began. They have been fully told. It was the alliance with the young Italian band-box dancing master then at Washington, Antonio Buchigani. This is all known, but how he won the confidence of her who was old enough to be his mother rather than wife is yet one of the mysteries of human nature; yet gradually he fascinated, flattered and gained her affections, until the lady who was the partner of one who had filled the highest positions in the nation's trust fell into the meshes woven by a villainous, unprincipled adventurer, and who, but for her foolish liberality, would still, probably, have been selling images through the streets of Washington or teaching dancing to pupils, had he been lucky enough to find them.

The next act in this drama is also familiar to the public—that after Buchigani had, through a scheming partner, obtained control of his wife's entire estate, which was of princely value, was to add to the wickedness already against him by planning the seduction of Miss Emily Randolph, a grand-daughter, and a young lady of exceeding loveliness and accomplishments. The morbid affection this lady had ever felt for him made this a matter of comparative ease, and soon it was consummated. With the estate and this charming lady under his control, the ingenious Italian left the country in company with Emily, and squandered the former in riotous living. This much again for the retrospect, excepting in addition their return to America, where, in Canada, they embarked in a common business.

Buchigani's presence in New York a few days since for the purpose of obtaining some $16,000, his portion, it is said, of a smuggling operation, kindled anew the old flame of revenge in the breast of his aged and lawful wife, who has been a resident here for years, and she took such steps as caused his summary arrest, and when taken before a police magistrate his entering into bonds for the payment of a weekly stipend of $10 for her support in her aged days. His reluctance to extend this support, when it was known Buchigani was worth several thousand dollars, and his living in open adultery with the charming Miss Randolph, kindled to still greater intensity the vindictiveness that was then developed, and yesterday the opening of another chapter, the beginning of additional proceedings were instituted to still further punish this shrewd, active wanderer. The facts are these.

Hardly had Justice Dodge, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday despatched the morning returns of the various police stations throughout his district, embracing acts of all possible petty nature, when the tall form of the aged Mrs. Buchigani, her face wearing a sad expression, approached the railing before the Justice, in company with Mr. James F. Morgan, her counsel, and through him asked that her absconding husband be arrested for the grave offense of abduction, the alluring from her home and her friends her grand-daughter, Emily Randolph, and that he be punished as the law of the State of New York directs for such misdemeanors. In an affidavit presented it is told that this young lady, during the year 1866, a long time previous thereto, then aged seventeen years, resided with complainant in this city, was supported by her, but in the month of October of said year she was wilfully, maliciously, and wrongfully inveigled, enticed, and taken away to Italy by Buchigani, where she lived in open prostitution with him for the period of one year or more; that she had been a girl of previous chaste character, and by this action she lost her good name, fame, and position in society. In addition to these legal details, enough to blacken beyond hope of redemption the career of this man, it was told to the earnestly listening Judge how that the brothers and sisters of the abducted lady were now residing in this city, and the history of her shame again publicly told made deeper and deeper the wounds occasioned by the domestic trouble.

Justice Dodge at once, when the details of this sad and wrongful act, made worse by Buchigani's seeming heartlessness in reducing his wife to beggary, shame, and disgrace, issued a warrant for his arrest, and ere now he may be in the clutches of the strong hands that will at least make him expiate one of his great crimes.

—Elegant sleeping-cars have been introduced on the Georgia Railroads.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Trial of Surratt—The Murder Indictment to be Quashed—Political Affairs in Baltimore.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Surratt Trial.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Although, as heretofore stated in these despatches, subpœnas have been issued in the Surratt case, it is not generally believed about the City Hall that the trial will take place.

The District-Attorney has expressed himself in such a way as to show that he considers it a helpless task to attempt to convict the accused on the murder indictment, and it is now well settled that they will never go to trial again upon it. The purpose of holding that indictment over the head of the prisoner is to prevent his escape under the President's Amnesty Proclamation of July 4.

That proclamation pardoned all persons for treason or participation in the Rebellion, except such as were at date thereof actually under indictment.

It will be remembered that when Surratt was tried the first time the petit jury drawn was discharged in consequence of an informality in drawing, and a new panel was summoned. The point was then made by the defense that the Grand Jury that found the indictment was also illegally drawn. Judge Fisher, the then presiding Justice, declined to decide the question, on the ground that the point came too late, and that it should have been made before the trial began.

Sending the Department Officials Home to Vote.

Efforts are being made by the various State organizations here to perfect arrangements for getting out the vote in the Departments, and obtaining furloughs for the clerks. A meeting of New Yorkers is to be held this evening to provide the necessary arrangements, and to consult upon the best course to be pursued. Ohio has already taken similar action.

Representative Schenck had a long interview with Commissioner Rollins to-day, regarding the vacant Supervisorships.

Revenue Officers.

Mr. Schenck being the author of the act requiring their appointment, and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, his advice with the Commissioner will have great weight.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Republican Mass Meeting—Democrats Betting on Grant's' Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—The Republicans have a grand mass meeting at the Front Street Theatre to-night. The spirit is up and a full attendance is anticipated. John J. Cresswell is among the speakers. The Democrats themselves are now betting Grant and Colfax will be elected. I heard a prominent Democratic member of the Maryland Legislature offer last night to bet one thousand to five hundred dollars on Grant and Colfax and could find no takers.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"The money market remains fully supplied at 6@4 per cent. on call, and brokers are offered more than they are able to use at these rates. This great ease is due to two causes—the first is the large shipment of our bonds to Europe during the past year, which, on a moderate estimate, was fully $75,000,000, some authorities placing the amount at over $100,000,000. The bulk of this heavy amount was carried last year by the banks and Government dealers of this city at ruinous interest, and just one year ago money was 7 per cent. and ½ per cent. commission bid for the use of it by brokers from day to day. The second cause is the reduction of the Sub-Treasury balance to a reasonable figure. Last year the Secretary accumulated over $85,000,000 during the autumn months, and carried it through the entire period of money stringency. Added to that a combination, who were operating for a fall in stocks, locked up $40 000 000 or $50,000,000, so that it could not be used in legitimate business, or the purpose of carrying stocks, but paid idle in the bank vaults of this city. At the present time there is not more than $15 000 000 of Government s in the three great cities and the bulk of this amount is carried without interest, being loaned to the bears who have sold hoping for some political reverses to the Republican party to break the prices. The Secretary of the Treasury also has at last comprehended that the distress of the mercantile and productive interests of the country reacts quickly upon the revenues of the country as was shown last year, and has changed his policy including the balance to $15,000 000, thus giving fully $20,000,000 more money to be used, so that at the present time, at a low estimate we have fully $100,000 000 more money for business and speculative purposes than we had last year, without counting the amount locked up by the bears. In the face of these facts no party of speculators can succeed in making money tight, and any attempt to do so would prove a ridiculous failure

"Sterling exchange is weaker, and quite active at quotations: London, 60 days, 109@109½; London, sight, 109¾@109¾; London, prime commercial, 108½@108¾; Paris, long, 5 18¾@5 17½; Paris, short, 5 16¼@5 15; Antwerp, 5 20@5 18¾; Swiss, 5 20@5 18½; Hamburg, 35¾@35⅞; Amsterdam, 40⅝@40⅜; Frankfort, 40⅝@40⅞; Bremen, 79¼@79½; Berlin, 71⅝@71¾."

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"The market for Government securities opened with a very firm tone, and there was a good demand for investment, the registered bonds being especially sought after on account of their relative cheapness. Prices were in some instances a fraction higher than at the close last evening, the result of the Maine election having exerted a beneficial effect; but as the day wore away this fractional improvement was lost, although at the recession much firmness was shown. The market has a very strong undertone and public confidence in our national securities is growing. The foreign bankers are steady buyers for shipment, and the demand for five-twenties for investment in Europe is on the increase. The savings banks are purchasing bonds in preference to lending their funds on call, and investors who deferred buying in July are doing so now. The 'short' interest continues heavy, and there is consequently a brisk borrowing demand for nearly all the issues. At the close the market was strong at the subjoined quotations:—Registered, 1881, 113¾@113¾; coupon, 1881, 114@114¾; 5-20s, registered, 1862 108½@108¾; 5-20s, coupon, 1862 113¾@113¾; do. 1864, 109¼@109¾; do. 1865, 111@111½; do., 1865, January and July, 109@109½; do., 1867, 108¾@109; do. 1868, 108@109½; 10-40's, registered, 104¼@104½; 10-40's, coupon, 104¾@105; September compounds, 1865, 119¼; October do., 118¾."

The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"A London journal of the 3d inst. remarks that the latest official returns show that as regards the British export trade there is a progressive improvement in the value when compared with the corresponding periods of the past two years, and evidence is thus afforded that, although slowly, the manufacturing industry of the country is reviving. It is impossible to predict how long a period must elapse before any substantial effect will be produced upon the money market should these symptoms of returning activity continue, but it is satisfactory to observe some movement in the right direction. Increased exportation means increased profits at a period when extra caution is taken, and with these increasing profits enterprise will be gradually stimulated and an improved demand for capital must in due course follow."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1868.

There is rather more demand for money, but the rates are unchanged. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent. First-class commercial paper is scarce, and ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 114 was bid for 6s of 1881, 104⅜ for 10-40s, 113¼ for '62 5-20s, 109⅜ for '64 5-20s, 111 for '65 5-20s, 109¼ for July '65 5-20s, 109¼ for '65 5-20s, and 109¼ for '68 5-20s. City loans were without change. The new issue sold at 103a103½, and old do. at 100⅝.

Railroad shares were in fair demand. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55¼@55½, a slight advance; Reading at 45⅜, an advance of ¼; Norristown at 70, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; Elmira common at 30, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 25¼@25⅜, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 128½, no change. 48½ was bid for Northern Central; 56 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; and 33¼ for Catawissa, preferred.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing; 50½ was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 64 for West Philadelphia; 9¾ for Hestonville; 28 for Germantown; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240½ was bid for North America; 129 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31¾ for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 58 for Penn Township; 60¼ for Girard; 90 for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; and 163 for Philadelphia.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21¼, no change; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19 for preferred do.; 69 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 Pa 6s, 3 series	103	7 sh Leh Nav	21¾
$7000 do. 1 series	105	50 sh Leh V R	c. 55⅛
$3000 Read 6s '70	105¾	6 do	55⅜
$600 Pa 6s, W L Cp	102	250 sh Penna R	1s.b30. 55⅜
$200 City 6s, New	103	20 do	55⅜
$4000 do. New	1s. 103	200 do	55⅜
$9200 do. Osev ct.	100⅝	100 sh Read R	b1e. 45⅛
$1200 do. O 2cf	100⅝	100 do	45⅛
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	98⅝	500 do	1s s10. 45⅝
$1000 Pitsb'g 6s	85. 90	100 do	c. 45⅝
$1500 Leh 6s gold	1 90⅝	100 do	2d. 45⅝
31 sh Norrist'n	70	100 sh Phil & E	5. 26½
100 sh Elmira R	30	200 do	1s.b60. 26⅜

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	144¼	12·20 A. M.	144¼
10·45 "	144¼	12·25 "	144¼
10·55 "	144¼	12·30 "	144¼
12·15 P. M.	144¼		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾@113¾; do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 110¼@111; do. July, 1865, 108¼@109; do. July, 1867, 108¼@109; 1868, 108¼@109; 5s, 10-40s, 104¼@104¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118¾@119. Gold, 144¼@144¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114¼; do. 1862, 113¾@113¾; do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 110¼@111¼; do., 1865, new, 108¾@109¼; do., 1867, new, 108¾@109¼; do., 1868, 108¾@109¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¾@104¾; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118¼. Gold, 144¼@144¾. Silver, 136@138.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, 113¾@113¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 111@111¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109@109¼; do., 1867, 109@109¼; do., 1868, 109@109¼; 10-40, 104¾@105. Gold, 144¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.—The depression which has characterized the course of the Flour Market for weeks past still continues, and we again reduce our figures 25 cents per barrel, but even at this concession there is no disposition to purchase, except to meet present wants. About 700 barrels changed hands, including extras at $8@8·50; Northwestern extra family at $9@10·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $9·7 @12·00; and fancy lots at higher figures. Rye Flour sells in lots at $8·75@9 25. In Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

The Wheat Market is almost at a stand, and prices are drooping; small sales of good Western and Pennsylvania red at $2 20@2 25; and amber at $2·35; white ranges from $2·50 to $2·60. Rye is lower; a sale of Ohio at $1·50 per bushel. The demand for Corn has fallen off, and the market is dull; small sales of yellow at $1·30; and mixed Western at $1·28@1 29. Oats are in fair request, and 3000 bushels Pennsylvania new at 74@77c.

Cotton is dull, and prices rule irregularly.

In Groceries and Provisions there is less doing and less firmness in prices.

Whisky has advanced, and 150 barrels sold at $1·35@1·40, duty paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 16.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....68 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....77

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, Boston, Geo. S. Keppler.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr E

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Southern States—Radical Reconstruction on Its Last Legs.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our readers will have noticed that in most of the speeches of prominent Southern leaders, recently delivered, the colored voter has formed a theme of more than mere passing interest. To-day we add to the number extracts from a speech delivered by a distinguished representative of "Young South," General James B. Gordon, of Georgia, and from a letter on the subject written upon the more mature judgment of Mr. James B. Campbell, of South Carolina. These appeals and warnings cannot be without their effect upon the colored population of the South, and that they are destined to produce a revolution in the minds of the colored voters in favor of their former masters seems to be as clear as the fact that the influence of the Northern adventurers over the freedmen is fast waning. There is nothing at all extraordinary in this. The untutored negroes have discovered that the promises of their newly found Northern friends are shams and delusions, and their natural instinct leads them to distrust all who have once deceived them. In no instance have the pledges of their radical allies been carried out. At the outset they promised them forty acres of land and a pair of mules if they would vote the radical ticket. They obeyed instructions, but have never seen either land or mules. They were assured that they should possess the confiscated houses and lands of the Rebel leaders. This the radicals failed to carry out from fear of the indignation the atrocity of the act would create throughout the North. They were told that they should hold seats in Congress, in the State Legislatures, and in the City Councils, and in all respects enjoy every civil right and prerogative possessed by the white man. In all these promises they have been deceived and cheated. They have neither lands nor mules; they possess no confiscated plantations; they hold no seats in Congress, and only a few days ago a batch of their colored brethren were expelled from a Southern Legislature by the vote of nearly every white radical in it. The sensible portion of the Southern colored population begin to realize that those Northern adventurers who have located among them have no lands to give; while on the other hand they see that their late masters have and that those masters are disposed to treat them with kindness and with a proper consideration of their newly enfranchised condition. Hence it is no wonder that the Southern colored voter is in a political position which, with very little adroitness, can be turned to the advantage of their old masters, leaving the treacherous carpet-baggers to their fate.

Now, then, comes the opportunity of the Southern leaders. With the assistance of the votes of the colored population they can secure ascendancy in nearly every one of the Southern States, and that accomplished down goes radical reconstruction of its own volition, and up goes the era of Southern restoration. Therefore is it that leaders like Wade Hampton, Forrest, Toombs, Henry A. Wise, A. H. Stephens, General Gordon, Judge Campbell, and hundreds of others distinguished for their political influence in the South, are palavering with the negro voter, joining with him in barbecues, sitting on the same platform with him, and showing him as clearly as noonday on which side his bread is buttered.

The Southern political leaders are most acute and audacious fellows. They are the greatest politicians that ever existed. Even their generals, headed by Robert E. Lee and Beauregard, seem to be as skillful and prudent in the politicians' closet as they were brave and cool on the field of battle. This was seen in Rosecrans' interview with them at White Sulphur Springs. Take them all together, whether we regard them while conducting the Government for more than half a century, or observe them in the work of breaking up the Union, or in carrying on a rebellion upon a most gigantic scale, in building great war ships in foreign ports, in bringing foreign capitalists to their aid, in obliging foreign courts to give them a *quasi* recognition, in humbugging old European diplomats, or whether we look at them after the war is over proclaiming themselves the truest, purest, most uncontaminated of Union men, lauding the Constitution as if they had never raised a finger to disturb it, and professing to be better lovers of republican institutions and better friends of human freedom than those who fought to defend the one and procure the other, we see them the same bold, impulsive, plucky, vehement, presumptuous, and audacious political leaders. In sagacity and cunning they out-Machiavelli Machiavelli. They play the game of the astute and subtle old Italian statesman better than he could himself, and in a way, indeed, to charm the very bones of that ancient political philosopher out of their tomb. The bitter feuds in Italy excited by Machiavelli, the arraying of one side against another, the sharp corners he turned in his diplomacy, his intrigues, combinations and machinations, afford no parallel to the keenness, energy, and intensity of the Southern political philosophers of our day. They do things on a grander scale. They can keep up continual feuds among their opponents; they can attempt to break down a government one day which they swear the next they are the only saviours of; they can arraign for almost crimes the leader of the armies that conquered them; they can cajole or coerce a great political party into nominating a candidate of their own selection for the Presidency; they can win to their side the support of three million human beings whom they have held in bondage for centuries; in short, they can perform deeds which, compared with those of the old Roman or Italian politicians, is like contrasting the tremendous volcanic eruptions and earthquakes of the American Continent to the popgun explosions of the volcanoes of Europe.

These are the political leaders who in 1872, no matter what they may accomplish in the meantime, will restore the *entente cordiale* of the great Democratic party, smash up the Republican party, elect Frank Blair or Pendleton to the Presidency and pave the way for a century's permanent ascendancy in the Government of the United States.

The Preliminary Elections.

From the Boston Post.

Larger results have never depended on the fall State elections than will make themselves visible this year. The three important, and, we may say, the decisive elections to occur in October are those in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and they all take place on the same day, the 13th. Coming so very near to the general election in November—but three weeks—their immediate influence on that event will tell visibly. Should they be very closely contested, we shall witness an increased intensity of effort on both sides in every State to secure the final triumph; but in case the Democrats and conservatives sweep these three great States clean of the vestiges of radicalism, the November conclusion, in a fair and open trial, will be a foregone one. The radical party may then consider themselves fairly embarked on an ebb tide, to be drifted out to a sea that has no shore.

Iowa, Nebraska, and West Virginia are likewise to hold their elections, the former on the same day with the three States named, and the other two later. In all of these there have been marked Democratic gains, so much so as to warrant a hope of securing the electoral votes of West Virginia and Nebraska. As for the important States mentioned, whose votes will practically decide the general issue, Pennsylvania showed a Democratic gain last year of over twenty thousand votes, and a clear majority of the same size this year is among the probabilities. The Democracy are working vigorously, and concentrating their forces for a repulse and rout of the faction which has played false to all its professions and to the general trust. Ohio made a Democratic gain in its last election of fifty-seven thousand, choosing a Democratic Legislature and sending a staunch Union man to the Senate in place of revolutionary Ben. Wade. Indiana gained to the Democrats six thousand in her last election, and promises by every popular token to roll up immense gains for Mr. Hendricks, who is conducting so energetic a campaign. The latest advices from that State are very positive in favor of a complete Democratic victory on the 13th of October.

The contest thus hinges on the three States mentioned, two of which have already given Democratic majorities, and the third very large Democratic gains. It is the true policy of the Democrats to concentrate their exertions in this field. There is where the thick of the fight is to come. Abler speeches than those already addressed to the people on the issues of the hour, by Messrs. Hendricks and Pendleton, no political campaign presents. What it mostly concerns the people to discuss, that they hear thoroughly discussed. It is only the living interests of the country—the salvation of free government, the restoration of fraternal feeling, the revival of industry and prosperity, the lightening of debt and taxes, and the perpetual right of the people to self-government—it is these living interests alone that are presented

The solemnity of this judgment-hour of our institutions would be mocked by appeals for a continuance of mere party supremacy. The discussions before the people involve the common safety and happiness. No worn-out party phrases count for anything now. The Democratic speakers address themselves to the great questions of the hour; and they force home on the popular mind the conviction that a democratic government on this continent is not possible under a longer lease of radical power.

The contest is going on between directly opposite conceptions of government. If the Democracy prevail, the perpetuity of our republican system is secured. If they fail, the struggle afterwards will be simply to see how much may be saved from the general wreck. They have every possible stimulus for exertions such as patriots are rarely summoned to make.

Shall the Majority Rule?

From the N. Y. World.

We indorse so much of the following paragraph from a long article in the *Times*, as sets forth the potency of public opinion:—

"For, in spite of the clamor and confusion that always accompany a political canvass, the will of the people, when once declared, always challenges and commands respect. All parties, all sections, all interests, and all classes respect it. It is the natural tendency of popular sentiment to defer to and obey it. The history of the nation affords only one instance of an effort to disregard and resist it—and the result of that was so disastrous, so utterly fatal to those by whom it was made—that there is but little danger of its being renewed, during the present generation at all events."

What the *Times* refers to as an exception rather exemplifies the rule. The submission of the South to the will of the people as declared in the Presidential election of 1860, was, in one aspect, too absolute and complete. When the result of the election became known, the South did not object to Abraham Lincoln being President of the United States. They fully acquiesced in that; but determined that their section should be no longer a part of the country of which he was the duly elected Chief Magistrate. They also fully accepted, as a result of the election, the exclusion of slavery from all the Territories of the United States. They meant to seize and hold as large a portion of those Territories as they were able; but they had no thought of disturbing the decision of the people that in such Territories as continued to be held, or should afterwards be acquired, by the United States, there should be no slavery. The South might have contested this result of the election on good grounds and with fair hopes of success, as both Houses of Congress and the Supreme Court were on their side. But a majority of the Northern people having decided against them, they surrendered those great advantages to the controlling force of public opinion, and fell back on what they then believed to be their constitutional right of secession. It was the supposed impossibility of resisting, for any length of time, the fiat of public opinion, that impelled them upon their mad and suicidal course. We submit, therefore, that the *Times*' alleged exception rather confirms the rule.

Whether that exception be real or only apparent, the rule itself is acknowledged. It is safe to assume that, in accordance with it, the minority will peaceably submit to the result of this Presidential election, and surrender the Reconstruction policy which the majority of the people will have condemned. But as the whole drift of Republican electioneering militates against such a supposition, we wish that the *Times*, or some other organ of the party, would be explicit and tell its readers whether the new policy is to be persisted in, if a majority of the people shall, by their votes in this election, repudiate it. If the beaten party submits to the declared will of the people on this subject, the declamation about civil strife as a consequence of the election of Seymour and Blair, is nonsense. How can there be any strife, if the Republicans accept the popular verdict? All their electioneering bugbears imply a determination, on their part, to set at naught public opinion and defy the will of the majority, if the majority does not happen to be on their side. Now we wish they would tell the country whether this is their settled determination; and if it is, on what ground they expect to defend it. It cannot be denied that the Republican policy is a great innovation, nor that it is incongruous with the regular operation of our political system. Its incongruity is confessed in the Republican platform itself, which says that the suffrage should be regulated by free local action in part of the States, and controlled by Federal authority in the others. The Republican policy is not only an upstart deviation from settled practice, but it has never been sanctioned by the people. They have never had an opportunity to pronounce upon it. No such issue as the regulation of suffrage in the States by Federal authority has ever been presented to the people in any election, until now. Have not the people a right to be consulted respecting the policy of their own Government? If they show by their votes that they reprobate such an innovation, the nature and genius of republican government require that the old system be acquiesced in until the new shall have received their sanction.

We again respectfully but earnestly ask the *Times* to give its opinion on the duty of the minority, if the majority shall repudiate the negro reconstruction policy by electing Seymour and Blair. Clearly, the predicted troubles can never take place, unless the beaten party refuses to be bound by the popular verdict.

A Chivalrous Censor.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Charleston *Mercury* shares the demoralization which just now seems chronic among Democratic journals. It misrepresents the *Times*, thus:—

"The New York *Times*, of the 8th instant comes out as a revolutionist. Its argument is very simple—as simple as that of Nicholas I. The acts of Congress are like the ukase of the Emperor of the Russias, or like the laws of the Medes and Persians, that altereth not. Therefore, be it known to all ye vassals of the Empire that the Reconstruction acts *are*, and alter not; that all acts of subsequent Congresses—all decrees of Supreme Courts—all opposition and all declarations or acts to set aside the same, are 'civil war.' Now we have only a little to say. Here are men deliberately threatening war against the Government of the United States and the Constitution of the United States. War in the open face of law. The *Times* has thrown up all pretension to legality or constitutionality in the claims of the Reconstruction acts. It boldly admits their utter unconstitutionality. And on the back of these admissions, it now proclaims for revolution to carry out their lawless designs."

It is not necessary for us to say that the *Mercury* grossly and deliberately misstates our position. Neither on the 8th inst., nor at any other time, have we said anything which implies the unchangeableness of the Reconstruction acts, or the unwillingness of the Republican party to abide by the legal results of the plan it inaugurated.

This, however, we have said—that the only method of effecting change which the loyal sentiment of the country will allow, is that which Federal or local law prescribes. In seven of the Southern States the Reconstruction acts have been superseded by the system they were intended to establish. The new constitutions and the National Constitution, as amended by the fourteenth addition, define the methods and conditions of change; and these, even subsequent Congresses must respect. The repeal of the Reconstruction acts to-morrow would effect nothing, save in the three States which are still governed by them. In the other States, local Constitutions are in full force, and local governments are at work under them. These are accomplished facts, which the Democratic party cannot disregard without plunging into insurrection.

To liken respect for law to the affirmation of its unchangeableness, and to pretend that the maintenance of authority as now existing as against Democratic threats is despotic and revolutionary is to blend falsehood with folly. The only party to which "lawless designs" may with the slightest truth be imputed, is the Democratic party, which proposes to set aside seven Constitutions, without consulting the majority who framed and enacted them, and to upset seven governments formed under the law, and now in peaceful operation. If the party could accomplish its ends without violating organic law, national or local, we should have nothing to say except as to the injustice or inexpediency of its action. But it contemplates no such limitation. It threatens to enforce disfranchisement in spite of law, and to re-establish "white men's governments" in defiance of constitutional hindrances. Executive usurpation, and the exercise of force by the disloyal organizations which abound throughout the South, are the means relied upon by the Democratic leaders; and the use of these means would constitute revolution.

The Constitution of Georgia.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

On examination of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, we find the legal aspects of the question whether colored men have the right to hold office under that Constitution to be as follows:—The present Constitution contains no clause expressly defining who shall or who shall not hold office, except provisions that persons convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office or bribery, and felons, idiots and insane persons, and persons guilty of dueling, shall not hold office. If these clauses stood alone, any fair court would be compelled to infer from the careful exclusion of so many classes from holding office, and from the failure to include colored men in the excluded class, that colored men had the right to hold office. The Constitution contains the usual clause that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members." Its clause relative to franchise and elections makes every male adult person born in the United States, or naturalized, or who has declared his intention to become a citizen, an elector, subject to certain qualifications of residence and oaths.

The clause, however, under which all the Democratic and a few of the Republican members have united in declaring blacks ineligible to office, and in ejecting the twenty-five colored members from the State Legislature, is the following:—

"Article XI. The laws of general operation in force in this State are:

"I. As the Supreme Law—The Constitution of the United States, the laws of the United States in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States.

"II. And next in authority thereto this Constitution.

"III. In subordination to the foregoing—All acts passed by any legislative body, sitting in this State as such, since the 19th day of January, 1861, including that body of laws known as the Code of Georgia, and the acts amendatory thereof as passed since that time—which said code and acts are embodied in the printed book known as Irwin's Code; and also so much of the common and statute laws of England and of the statute laws of Georgia as were in force in this State on the 19th day of December 1860, as are not superseded by said code, though not embodied therein, except so much of the said several statutes, codes, and laws as may be inconsistent with the supreme law herein recognized, or may have been passed in aid of the late Rebellion against the United States, or may be obsolete, or may refer to persons held in slavery, which excepted laws are inoperative and void."

According to the above, the old Constitution and laws of Georgia in force prior to the secession of the State, and even the Rebel Constitution and laws in force during the Rebellion, are still in force, except so far as they conflict with the Constitution of the United States, or with the new Constitution of Georgia, or with the laws of Congress. We have examined carefully the Constitution adopted in 1798 and in force down to the year 1860, and it makes no distinction of color, either as respects holding office or voting. Voting is founded on citizenship only. We have not at hand the Irwin's code referred to in the above clause, but our correspondents state unqualifiedly that it contains no such clause. It is most improbable that any provision excluding negroes from holding office should have been adopted during the Rebellion, when none such had existed from 1798 down to 1860, and when the Rebellion was founded on slavery and excluded the negro even from the citizenship. It seems to be plain, therefore, that the Democratic party in Georgia have inferred that negroes were constitutionally excluded from holding office prior to and during the Rebellion on account of their color. This inference is wholly unfounded. They were excluded only because they were not citizens. They have now become citizens. No constitution of the State ever excluded them on account of color. Therefore the only exclusion under which they ever rested has been removed, and the vote of expulsion is clearly as wrong in law as it is unjust politically. As this is a question not merely of the qualifications of certain members of the Legislature, but of the eligibility of all persons of a certain race to hold office, the decision of the Legislature of Georgia is subject to be overruled by the Courts, and the question will doubtless be brought in some form before the Supreme Court of the United States. As the logical result of the exclusion of a race from holding office would be their future exclusion from the right of suffrage, the effect of the action of Georgia will be to impress Congress more fully with the necessity of passing a uniform suffrage act for all the States.

Some Democratic journals have hastily assumed that, because of the passage of the act for the admission of Georgia into the Union, Congress has no further power over the questions involved in the expulsion of these members. This presumption is clearly unwarranted. The act readmitting Georgia to the Union takes effect only on the ratification by the Legislature of Georgia of the Fourteenth Amendment. No vote had been taken on the Amendment in the Georgia Legislature at the time the proclamations of the President and of Mr. Seward, declaring its ratification, were issued. Georgia is not named in these proclamations as one of the States by whose votes the Amendment was ratified.

Subsequently a vote was taken by the Legislature of Georgia, and it was declared ratified by a majority, according to McPherson's Manual, of 10 in the Senate and 24 (others say 19) in the House. But included in this vote were 39 perjured ex-Rebel members who sat in violation of that clause of the Fourteenth Article itself which excludes from holding office men who joined the Rebellion after having taken an official oath to support the Constitution. Add to these the 24 colored members who have just been illegally expelled, and we have 63 members voting on that question, of whom 39 voted unlawfully; and if the remaining 24 voted lawfully, then they must return to their seats, and the recent decision excluding them must stand for naught. If Congress holds the entire 63 votes to have been unlawful, then the Fourteenth Amendment has not yet been adopted, and consequently Georgia is not yet in the Union. If Congress holds the colored votes to have been lawful, it must see that the Georgia Legislature restores them to their seats before allowing Georgia to resume her own seats in Congress. The whole subject is, therefore, still within the jurisdiction of Congress, and the Rebels of Georgia will probably have to walk out of the Georgia Legislature themselves, as the net result of their motion.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED.—THE BEST WORK for Canvassers. Send for Circulars, free.
MACKENZIE'S UNIVERSAL ENCYCLOPEDIA
MACKENZIE'S 10,000 RECIPES.
THE BEST BOOK OF THE KIND.
Edited by Professors in the best colleges in the country. Everybody needs it. New edition now ready. The best article upon
BEES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT,
Ever published, in the new edition. Article upon
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
BEST MOWERS, REAPERS, ETC.
'Tis invaluable to Farmers. This is the book for
AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.
DOMESTIC MEDICINE,
By the Professor of Hygiene, in the University of Pennsylvania. Prevention and Cure of
CATTLE DISEASE.
COOKING, PRESERVING, PHOTOGRAPHY, ETC
Almost everything is to be found in this work, and it has been pronounced
'THE BEST SECULAR BOOK IN THE WORLD.'
The Michigan "Reporter" says (Aug. 11):—"It is the most extensive and reliable work of the kind ever printed."
The "Rural American," of New York, says, (Aug. 4):—"It is the most important farming book ever issued."
T. ELLWOOD ZELL & CO., Publishers,
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FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.
Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
618 1trp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 1rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 1

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 8 13

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 5,000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.
TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.
CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates FOR DUES.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.
E. McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. PARGAM (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DICCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.
The trust funds will be held in trust by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, No. 336 Broadway, New York.
Agents wanted for this city.
Address WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent, Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association,
9 21 1m No 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA FINE
NEW MESS MACKEREL
IN KITTS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 1rp ELEVENTH and VINE Streets

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of
Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls.
artillery implements and equipments.
Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.
Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.
Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.
Artillery harness and parts of harness.
Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.
Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.
An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.
A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.
Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.
Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.
The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.
F. D. CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal.
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868. 9 2 21t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE and Ordnance Stores.
A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—
26 iron guns, various calibres.
340 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
205 lots of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3,273 muskets and rifles, various models.
225 revolvers, various models.
46,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.
Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.
T. I. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. commanding Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868 [9 8 5w

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmwsm

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments. Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attend. DOC. 12 9 1ywfm

WINES, ETC.

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN
OFFERS FOR SALE
PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.
LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf1m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.
1 14

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 22 m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 1 1mp

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., alway on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 8 13

CORN EXCHANGE
RAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 23] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson, American Minister, had his first interview with the Queen at Windsor Castle the day after her return from Europe. Mr. Johnson was introduced by Lord Stanley, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James. The Queen and court left yesterday on a special train for Scotland.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Emperor, on his way to Biarritz, turned aside to visit the camp at Lavemazan. He will remain in camp to day, where a grand review will be held. To-morrow he is expected to arrive at Biarritz.

CORK, Sept. 15.—The city government of Cork has offered a reward of one hundred pounds for the arrest of the incendiaries who caused the recent fires in this city and vicinity.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.—The International Congress of Workingmen brought their session to a close yesterday. Among the resolutions adopted is one advising all workmen to abstain from following their trades in the event of war in their respective countries. The Congress issued an address to the workingmen of Europe. It calls on the workingmen to oppose war; to refuse to countenance assassination, and to use every effort to promote the education of the poor.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The telegraphic accounts of the terrible earthquakes on the western coast of South America have created much excitement here, and the commercial world is eager for full details of the loss of life, property, and shipping, and the arrival of the mail with full reports is looked for with deep interest.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a leading editorial on the prospects of peace or war. It says that in every capital of Europe the belief that a great and immediate war is impending grows day by day, and that the best informed men expect it to break out before the end of the year.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The defeat of M. Dufaure is interpreted as an omen favorable to the continuance of peace.

KIEL, Sept. 15.—King William of Prussia arrived here to-day, and visited the ancient University of Kiel. The faculty presented him an address, in which they referred to the tranquility which now existed throughout Europe, and expressed hopes that it would remain unbroken.

The King in reply said:—"I do not see any cause for the disturbance of the peace of Europe. In the army and navy I behold the vigor of the Fatherland. They have proved that they do not shun the combat, and if compelled to engage in a conflict, they will fight it out."

TRIESTE, Sept. 15.—Admiral Farragut and the squadron under his command has arrived from the Dardanelles.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Democrats here are greatly demoralized over the news from Maine. Some of them persistently refuse to believe it. The *Intelligencer* says the Republican majority will not be over 17,000, and claims the result as a Democratic victory. The Republicans are everywhere jubilant. Senator Morgan, in conversation with a prominent official to-day, said he thought it would be best to have Congress meet on the 21st. General Schenck has not yet arrived, but will be here this evening. Members and Senators are beginning to arrive in considerable numbers.

The September Session.

General Schenck arrived this morning, and after consultation with Governor Morgan, they decided to recommend the attendance of a quorum of both Houses on the 21st, for the purpose of extending the recess, not for the purpose of any general legislation. They, therefore, issued the following circular:—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives were, by a resolution of Congress, directed to adjourn their respective houses on the second Monday in September 1868, and on that day, unless then otherwise ordered by the two houses, they were directed to further adjourn their respective houses until the first Monday in December, 1868.

In accordance with the request of the Republican members of the Fortieth Congress the undersigned decide and respectfully recommend that there be a full attendance of both Houses of Congress on Monday, the 21st day of September inst., promptly at 12 o'clock noon.

It is not expected that general legislative business will be entered upon at that time, or that the session need be longer than necessary to provide for another adjournment. It is important that there should be such general attendance of members as will secure the presence of a quorum in each House.

E. D. MORGAN,
R. C. SCHENCK.

Messrs. Morgan and Schenck are of the opinion that the recess should be extended to the 21st of October, as the most convenient time under the present exigency, but both are opposed to the transaction of any general business at the present time. They expect that the Southern members will attempt to force some action for the relief of their constituents, but as they do not seem to have matured any measure for that purpose, it is probable that they will not succeed.

Presentation of the Peruvian Minister.

To-day Senor Garcia Y Garcia, the Peruvian Minister, had an audience with the President, and delivered the following address:—

Mr. President'—I have the honor to place in your hands the autograph letter in which his Excellency Senor Don Jose Balta, newly elected President of Peru, communicates to your Excellency that he has, in accordance with the Constitution, taken possession of the high dignity confided to him by the free suffrage of his fellow-citizens. Bound together as are Peru and the United States by special relations which the former holds in high esteem, and which, properly directed and cultivated, are destined to produce immense benefits to the commerce and industry of both countries, the Government of his Excellency Senor Balta, moved by the same sentiments that animate the Peruvian people in regard to the great nation over which your Excellency presides so worthily, will spare no effort in promoting the development of these excellent relations. It will therefore be a source of inexpressible satisfaction to the new President of Peru to rely upon the naval aid of the United States, as well in the noble task of regulating the practical operations of free government and firmly establishing republican institutions in the new world, as also in the equally beneficent labor of enabling both peoples to remove all obstacles that have hitherto retarded the perfect connection of the industry, the capital and the labor of all the nations of our America, once the prop, now the bulwark of the new civilization that is regenerating the world by means of liberty and justice.

The President replied:—Mr. Garcia, I receive with much satisfaction the letter in which the newly-elected President of the republic of Peru has confirmed and sanctioned your mission in the United States, and I cordially reciprocate the fraternal sentiments which you have expressed. While the condition of internal peace is advantageous to all States, whatever may be their form of government, that condition is essential to the safety, prosperity, and wealth of republics. I sincerely hope the republic of Peru may henceforth be without a foreign enemy or a domestic revolution. Mr. Garcia, we are pained by the reports which reach us of the great calamity which has fallen not only upon Peru, but also upon the adjacent countries of the Pacific coast. It is to be hoped, indeed, that the first reports may prove to be highly exaggerated; but, nevertheless, the calamity, in its lightest possible aspect, is sufficiently severe to excite universal sympathy, and justly engage the charity of Christian nations. I pray you to assure the President and people of Peru of my profound sympathy with them in their overwhelming afflictions.

Another Roll of Honor.

Quartermaster-General Meigs has just issued "Roll of Honor, No. 15," containing the names of soldiers who died in defense of the American Union, interred in the national cemeteries at Antietam, Md., Arlington, Culpeper Court House, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Staunton, and various scattered localities in Virginia. It contains the records of about 18,300 deceased soldiers, and is published by authority of the Secretary of War, for the information of their surviving comrades and friends.

In addition to 1475 bodies reinterred at Antietam Cemetery from the battle-field of Antietam, the remains of all United States soldiers scattered throughout the counties of Frederick, Washington, and Alleghany, in Maryland, including those from the battle-fields of Monocacy, South Mountain, etc., and from the hospital at Clarysville, near Cumberland, Maryland, have been removed to Antietam Cemetery, and all the bodies of soldiers from Harper's Ferry and vicinity.

Republican Rejoicings.

A salute was fired here to-night by the Republicans in exultation over the result in Maine, under the direction of the National Soldiers and Sailors' Executive Committee.

FROM CANADA.

The Close of Whalen's Trial.

OTTAWA, Sept 15.—A large crowd of persons was outside of the Court-room this morning, but very few were admitted. His lordship took his seat at a quarter past 9 o'clock. The prisoner, on being brought in, looked pale and nervous. The jury being called from the room in which they had passed the night, and answering to their names, were asked the usual question, when the foreman replied that they had found a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner, who heard the announcement with great composure, then made a long address to the Court in which he very emphatically and solemnly asserted his entire innocence. He denied having any connection with Fenianism; declared that he had been condemned because he was a Roman Catholic; that the evidence had been deliberately concocted to convict him.

He was going on to speak of the cruel treatment of Irishmen in England, when he was interrupted by the Chief Justice, who pointed out to him that whatever might be the case elsewhere, in this country Irishmen and all other classes were treated alike before the law, and he had no reasonable grounds for complaint.

He is Sentenced to Death.

After solemnly cautioning the prisoner against entertaining any hope of pardon, and imploring him to prepare for the future, his lordship sentenced him to be executed on Thursday, the 17th of September next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. The prisoner was then removed. Intense excitement prevails.

Further from Maine.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 15.—Returns from 298 towns, embracing more than four-fifths of the entire vote of the State, give Chamberlain 63,148, and Pillsbury 44,650. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 46,907, and Pillsbury 37,423. The Republican majority this year is 18,498; last year 9484.

The towns yet to be heard from gave last year, Chamberlain 11,184; Pillsbury 8203. Should the same ratio of relative increase obtain in these with those already reported, their vote would stand, Chamberlain 14,912; Pilisbury 10,654, which would give a total vote of 132,960, of which Chamberlain would have 78,160, and Pillsbury 54,800, giving Chamberlain a majority of 23,360. It is not believed, however, that the towns to be heard from will maintain the ratio of increase exhibited in those that have reported. Judge Rice and other leading Democrats here claim 5500 votes for Pillsbury, and concede the same relative increase to Chamberlain.

Mr. Blaine, chairman of the Republican State Committee, has only claimed 20,000 majority, asserting that Chamberlain's vote would go as far above 70,000 as Pillsbury's would exceed 50,000. Mr. Blaine's canvass of the State was most thorough, and his figures have thus far proved very accurate and reliable.

PORTLAND, Sept. 15.—A brilliant Republican torchlight procession took place here to-night in honor of the Republican victory in the State. The city is generally illuminated, and the effect is much heightened by a fine display of aurora borealis in the northern heavens.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—General Rousseau arrived here last night, and took command to-day. The police troubles are not yet settled. Some have received no pay for eight months, and all are several months in arrears. A large number met in Lafayette Square this morning, and sent a deputation to the Mayor to tell him they must have immediate relief. One of their number was killed last night in the discharge of his duty, and was buried to-day by charity, leaving a widow and orphans destitute. The Council will meet to-night, to endeavor to devise means for relief. None of the loan lately authorized by the Legislature has yet been taken.

A negro was to-day sworn as a Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of John S. Harris to the United States Senate.

Found Guilty.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Andrew J. Freeman, who was caught, a week since, in the act of attempting to liberate prisoners from the State Prison, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to prison for five years.

In the United States Circuit Court, the jury in the case of Jabez Frederick, tried for carrying on the business of distiller without paying the special tax, brought in a verdict of guilty.

SeriousAccident and Heavy Loss.

HARTFORD, Sept. 15.—Three floors of the new building, on Albany avenue, owned by Deming, Moore & Roberts, to be used as a steam flouring mill, fell through to-day, throwing four thousand bushels of corn and considerable machinery into the basement. John H. Flint and W Magee were carried down with the ruins and seriously injured. The loss is very heavy.

From Utica.

UTICA, Sept. 15.—The bridge on the New York Central Railroad, below Little Falls, is not yet in order for the passage of trains, and passengers and baggage have to be transferred, causing much delay in travel. The trains bound east are stopped here over night. The road will probably be in running order by to-morrow night.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Sept. 15.—The bill passed by the House yesterday excluding negroes from serving on juries was reconsidered to-day.

The House, after a stormy debate, declared Fiall, a negro member, having one-eighth negro blood, ineligible, by a unanimous vote, sixty-nine Republicans refusing to vote!

From Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 15.—Five men were found drowned yesterday in the five-mile level in the Champlain Canal. They had lost their lives during the terrible storm and freshet of Saturday. Their names are unknown, but they are supposed to be boatmen.

From Reading.

READING, Sept. 15.—A very large Republican mass meeting was held here this evening, in front of the United States Hotel, at which addresses were delivered by Governor Geary, ex-Governor Pollock, and General Lewis Wagner.

General Butler Defeated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A special to the *Commercial*, from Boston, says General Butler's nomination for re-election to Congress has been defeated.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A meeting of the Board was held last evening, at the Perseverance House house, for the purpose of receiving the official vote for the Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department. George W. Downey was announced as the successful candidate for the office of Chief Engineer.

The following companies voted for Mr. George Downey, of the Western Engine:—Good Intent Hose, Harmony Engine, Hope Engine, Robert Morris Hose, Shiffler Hose, Southwark Engine, Southwark Hose, Good Will Engine, Phœnix Hose, Schuylkill Hose, Washington Hose, America Engine, Diligent Hose, Empire Hook and Ladder, Fairmount Engine, Fairmount Hose, Good Will Hose, Independence Engine, Neptune Hose, Northern Liberty Engine, United States Engine, United States Hose, Western Engine, Assistance Engine, Friendship Engine, Independence Hose, Kensington Hose, Lafayette Hose, Northern Liberty Hose, Resolution Hose, Spring Garden Hose, South Penn Hose, Taylor Hose, Tivoli Hose, Decatur Engine, Excelsior Hose, Franklin Engine (Frankford), Liberty Engine (Holmesburg), Rescue Hook and Ladder, Union Engine (Rising Sun), Washington Engine (Frankford), Fellowship Engine (Germantown), Good Intent of Roxborough, Wissahickon Engine, Mantua Hook and Ladder, and Union Hose. Total, 48 companies.

The following companies voted for Terrence McCusker, of the Moyamensing Hose, the retiring Chief Engineer:—

Delaware Engine, Franklin Engine, Fame Hose, Marion Hose, Moyamensing Hose, Niagara Hose, Reliance Engine, Washington Engine, Weccacoe Engine, America Hose, Columbia Hose, Diligent Engine, Hibernia Engine, Perseverance Hose, Philadelphia Engine, Warren Hose, Humane Hose, Spring Garden Engine, Vigilant Engine, Globe Engine, Good Intent Engine, Hand-in-Hand Engine, Humane Engine, Lincoln Hose, Ringgold Hose, Columbia of Germantown, Congress of Chesnut Hill, Germantown Hose, Manayunk Engine, Mount Airy Engine, Washington of Germantown, Columbia Engine, Kingsessing Engine, and West Philadelphia Hose.—Total, 34 companies.

Mr. Erwin T. Jones received two companies, the Pennsylvania Hose and Mechanic Engine.

There were three tie votes. These were the Hope Hose, Philadelphia Hose, and Monroe Engine.

Mr. William Sweeney was elected Assistant Engineer of the First Fire Division. The following is the vote:—William Sweeney, 10; James Pollock, 8; Joseph Seeds, 5; Thomas H. Peto, 3; William L. Foreman, 2; George Heppard, 1.

George Hensler was elected Assistant Engineer of the Second Fire Division. The vote was:—George Hensler, 10; J. C. Flood, 6; William Staggart, 6; J. H. Flemming, 4; James McClellan, 3; H. J. Donnelly, 3; Lewis Buck, 2.

In the Third Division, Mr. Daniel Williams was chosen Assistant Engineer, receiving the votes of four companies. Joseph H. Donnelly, Jr., received three votes.

In the Fourth Division, Mr. George W. Fox was elected Assistant Engineer, the vote standing, Fox, 6; C. S. Worrell, 2; Benj. Curry, 2.

George W. Day was the successful candidate of the Fifth Division, having received four votes. His opponent was Mr. Kirk, who received two votes.

THE ALLEGED CHILD MURDER.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon in the case of John Glazier and Annie Marvin who were arrested yesterday morning upon suspicion of having caused the death of a three-months old child, at a house in Asbury street, Fourth Ward. Verdict, "Death from unknown causes." The child is said to have been kicked by Glazier.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown white man was found in the river Delaware, yesterday afternoon, near the Navy Yard. Deceased was five feet eight inches high, has black hair and no whiskers. He had nothing on his person but a white ribbed undershirt. The Coroner took charge of the body.

The American Navy.

ITS DISCIPLINE AND PUNISHMENTS.

A somewhat remarkable article has appeared in the Springfield *Republican*, purporting to be written by "An Eye Witness," on the system of discipline and the nature of the punishments in use in our navy. This article contains several rather startling assertions of facts, which, whether true or false, should be generally known, and to this end they are here reproduced.

The "Eye Witness," for example, says:—"It will be found that there is an almost total ignorance, even among the best informed officers, as to the ends of discipline, and more especially as to the best methods for securing it. It may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that nowhere in the United States, not even on the Southern plantations in those sunny days for which our misguided brethren still sigh, were there ever more systematic cruelties practised than on some of our ships of war during the last five years.

* * * "The punishments constantly inflicted during the war, in direct violation or evasion of the 'Articles for the Better Government of the Navy,' were numerous and severe, and some officers, not cruel, thought of the days of the 'cat' at the gangway, and wondered whether we have improved in abandoning it.

"A surgeon of a ship off Charleston had his attention called, upon joining the ship, to the case of a boy made permanently ill, apparently by being kept for hours at a time on deck, with a thirty-two pound shot tied to each wrist, and a running noose around his neck, and fastened in the rigging above, so that any motion to ease himself from the intolerable weight would end in strangulation if persisted in; this punishment being ordered by his commanding officer.

* * * "The universal place of imprisonment is the 'brig,' or 'sweat-box,' for it is the same thing with two names. It is a room built in the middle of the berth deck, closed above and below, without windows, and ventilated only by a few half-inch auger holes in the door, or the sides. Although it often contains four men at once, it is rarely large enough to allow a full-grown man to stretch out on the floor. Yet here men pass their weary days and weeks, being permitted to leave only for the calls of nature, and then under the custody of the master-at-arms.

"In the Fall of 1862, a medical officer on board a ship lying at the Portsmouth yard was called at 10 o'clock at night by the master-at-arms, who informed him that a man in the brig wanted to see him, and when the door opened he found four men standing, sitting, and lying in a space of four feet wide, two and one-half deep, and six and one-half high. They all belonged to the belligerent and offensive negro race. One was sitting at the back of the cell with his handcuffed hands to his face, heart broken at the disgrace that had befallen him, after a year's faithful service. The man who had asked the help of the doctor, had since fallen asleep on the floor, and on attempting to awaken him, it proved to be the merciful insensibility of asphyxia that had so nearly rescued him from the routine of naval discipline. Upon inquiry, it proved that the executive officer had gone to bed leaving no orders for the liberation of these men. So they were certain to be in all night. A knock on the door showed him to be enjoying the sleep of innocence and peace, and an appeal to the commander, who had only that day reported for duty, caused the prompt liberation of the prisoners. This worthy executive officer was discharged from the service by a board of medical survey for feigned amaurosis, and those in his confidence have enjoyed the excellent humor with which he described how he blundered against his doctor at mid-day and thus secured his verdict. The sweat-box, on one of the monitors, at least, was designedly placed near the boilers, so that artificial heat could, at pleasure, be added to the tortures of confinement.

"There was, in the early years of the war, a punishment beside which the brig was merciful and kind. Let the reader imagine his hands placed behind his back, the wrists securely bound together, and then the other end of this cord fastened to a bolt in the deck overhead, with so little 'slack' that the ends of the toes just touch the berth deck: the shoulders are thrown forward, and when the least roll of the ship takes place, the poor wretch loses his hold upon the deck and swings to and fro, the weight of the body striving to dislocate the arms from the shoulder blades. And these were not the scum of our great cities, nor the habitually degraded European sailors, neither was it away back in the times of the Duke Alba and the Inquisition that these atrocious cruelties were practised; but Worcester county farmers' sons, who did not hear an order to come on deck, were thus tortured in 1862. One night in the fall of that year a man was ordered to be 'triced up' (for that was the name of this hellish crime) for an hour, and when he told the officer that he had no right to punish him in tart way, the order was changed to punishment during the pleasure of the officer; and in this case the man was forgotten, the officer went to bed, and his victim hung from six o'clock to ten. A sudden night call, in this awful autumn, took the surgeon to his dispensary on the berth deck, and as the ship was rolling heavily, he steadied himself against the side of the ship, and waited, until a sudden roll brought a swinging body against him, and then he heard a groan. There were three young men, for some small offense, wearing away the darkness of that place, bumping against each other, with their faces so distorted by agony that none of them were recognized even on close inspection."

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 22

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 41	MOON SETS	...
SUN SETS	6 08	HIGH WATER	1 45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 1
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 2
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 4
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Sept. 5
St. George	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 5
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 9

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 17
America	New York	Bremen	Sept. 17
Napoleon III	New York	Havre	Sept. 19
Celtic	New York	London	Sept. 19
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 19
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 19
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 24
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 16
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 17
Missouri	New York	Havana	Sept. 17
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 19
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 19
Borussia	New York	Havana	Sept. 19
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr R. G. Whilden, Robinson, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr John Lymburner, Orcutt, Bangor, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr M. J. Adams, Billings, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr I. W. Hine, Lane, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Buggies, Van Orden, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—C. C. Miller, Mrs. C. E. Miller, J. L. Haupt, Miss C. M. Haupt, John Snyder, J. J. Dale and son, Mrs Ira Nereus, Miss M. G. Miller, George E. Miller, Miss L. Shettell, A. M. Scott, W. Barnett, D. B. Meginnis, S. R. Robinson, G. H. Jeffard, D. C McIntyre, E. Remington and wife, W. F. Witte, John Gilliland.

Barque Sarepta, Minott, 10 days from Savannah, with yellow pine timber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Brig Amy A. Lane, Carver, 99 days from Leghorn, with marble, regs, etc, to Wm. A. Sartori.

Schr R. G. Whilden, Robinson, from Fall River.

Schr I. W. Hine, Lane, from Hartford.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Roswell Sprague, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 14th inst.

Ship Leocadia, Wenke, hence, at Bremerhaven 31st ultimo.

Ship John Barbour Chapman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 3d inst.

Ship Admiral, Haesloop, for Bremen via Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Ship Belle of the Sea, Spear, hence via Boston 24th July for California, was spoken 14th ult, lat. 30 N., long. 37 W.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston 14th inst.

Steamship Utility, Fargo, hence, at Providence 13th instant.

Barque Black Brothers, Perry, sailed from Helvoet 1st inst. for England.

Barque Scud, Warren, sailed from Leghorn 27th ult. for Mahon.

Barque Imperador, Heard, hence, was discharging at Pernambuco 12th ult.

Barque H. P. Lord, Pinkham, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig Sunny South, Bailey, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.

Brig S. Strong, Hunt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Jacksonville 4th inst.

Brig J. W. Spencer, Spencer, hence, at Swinemunde 31st ult.

Brig Clara P. Gibbs, Parker, hence, at Genoa 31st ultimo.

Brig Anna, Morrow, at Kingston, Ja., 15th ult, from Aspinwall, and cleared 18th for Savanna-la-Mar and Philadelphia.

Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, sailed from Leghorn 27th ult. for Mahon.

Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 13th inst.

Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, hence, at Bath 11th instant.

Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 14th inst.

Schr Annie E. Carroll, Tiber, hence for Boston, at New York 14th inst.

Schr F. S. Conant, Hammond, hence, at Portland 13th inst.

Schrs C. S. Watson, Edwards, from Nantucket; Evergreen, Bellcete, from Newport; J. D. Ingraham, Nickerson, from Hartford; Reading RR. No. 49, Robbins, from Norwalk; and Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlett, from Port Chester, all for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.

Schr Annie Amsden, hence, at Newburyport 12th instant.

Schr Jesse B. Allen, Case, hence, at Nantucket 7th inst., and sailed again 10th to return.

Schr Nellie Doe, Richardson, hence, at Gloucester 12th inst.

Schr C. S. Walton, Adams, hence, at Nantucket 8th instant.

Schr Chas. E. Hillier, Mitchell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 13th inst.

Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 12th inst.

Schr Thos. Clyde, Scull, hence, at Salem 13th inst.

Schrs R. S. Miller, Smith; Maria Roxanna, Palmer; Jane C. Patterson, Corson; H. Croskey, Potter; and R. C. Runyon, Smith, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

Schrs A. Piaro, Shourds, from Providence; A. Van Cleaf, Heath, from Bristol; Mary Price, Garrison from Plymouth; C. E. Elmer, Haley, from Dighton; Thos. Boez, Somers, from Providence; E. & L. Cordery, Grace, from Boston; Elizabeth, Horner, from Pawtucket; Pathway, McElwee, from Providence; Elwood Doron, Jarvis, from Boston; and J. B. Smith, Williams, from do., all for Philadelphia, in Dutch Island harbor 12th inst.

Schr Lewis Chester, Gookin, hence, at Boston 13th instant.

Schr E. G. Irwin, Avery, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 12th inst.

Schr J. B. Myers, Elwood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wickford 12th inst.

Schr Theodore Dean, Phillips, from Dighton for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C., passed Newport 11th inst.

Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 12th inst.

Schr Joseph Seger, Ellis, hence for Darien; was seen 8 A. M., 11th inst., off Fryling Pan Shoals.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 27, dated March 21, 1868, respecting a lightvessel then about to be stationed westward of the mouth of the Elder river,

The Prussian Government has given further notice that the lightvessel has been placed in position and the light exhibited.

The lightvessel is moored in 7 fathoms water, with the following bearings, viz:

Outer Elbe lightvessel, S. by W. ½ W.
Elder light and pilot vessel, E. by S. ½ S.
South Bever Beacon buoy, E. by N. ¾ N.
Heligoland lighthouse, W. ¾ S.,

and her position is in lat. 54 15 30 N., long. 8 17 70 E. from Greenwich.

The following description is from the previous notice: The light is exhibited from the mainmast of the lightvessel, and is elevated 25 feet above the level of the sea.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the sixth order.

The lightvessel is painted black, with the name "Elder" in white on each side, and has three masts, with a black ball at each masthead.

In misty or foggy weather a bell will be sounded, and ships approaching the Elder Shoals on a wrong course will be warned by signal guns.

The lightvessel will remain in both summer and winter, and will only be removed when forced to do so by floating ice; if, under these circumstances, the vessel is not in position, the light will not be exhibited, and a black flag with a white square will be hoisted at the mizen.

Also, that the position of the light and pilot vessel at the mouth of the Elder river has been altered.

She now lies in 3¼ fathoms, with the following bearings, viz.:—

St. Peter's Church, E.N.E.
Blanert Beacon, S.S.E. ½ S.,

and her position is in lat. 54 15 37 N., long. 8 52 44 E.

The above lightvessels and the beacon buoy laid down between them are in a line, bearing E. by S. ½ S., and W. by N. ½ N.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 17 degrees Westerly in 1868.)

By command of their lordships,

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Aug. 10, 1868

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS BELL, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of fund in Court arising from sale of real estate of decedent under proceedings in partition will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 21, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

9 11 fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

AZURENE,

CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S SELECT

Classical, Scientific and Commercial School

for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY September 14, at the

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a

WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. 8 21 1m

N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,

will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, reopens on MONDAY, September 14 Catalogues can be had at the School-house by personal application or by post.

T. W. BRADWOOD, Principal.

8 28 fm4t 9 9 wfm6t

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.

The autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.

9 7 mwf4w

PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwf1m*

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.

The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D. Principal.

8 27 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, A HOME BOARDING School for Boys, reopens WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1868. Address Rev. H. T. WELLS, LL. D. Andalusia, Pa. 9 3 12t*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7.

E. & J. ROGERS.

9 1 tuths1m

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 508 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 3m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMEBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 264 South 16th st. 8 15 1m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 508 S. TENTH Street. 9 11 1f

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE
GRAND SPECTACULAR PLAY,
BEYOND ALL DISPUTE
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE
EVER PRODUCED IN THE WORLD.
FAIRY LAND ECLIPSED!
THE MARVELS OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS
BECOME TAME AFTER A VISIT TO
THE WHITE FAWN.
THIS EVENING,
WILL BE PRESENTED THE
GRAND SPECTACLE,
THE WHITE FAWN,
AND
JARRETT & PALMER'S COMBINED
PARISIENNE AND VIENNOISE BALL

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1868.

Philadelphia Demonstrates.

Our streets, last evening, presented a rare and attractive sight. The great demonstration which had the corner of Broad and Chesnut streets for its central point or pivot was the most imposing in proportions, the most earnest in spirit, the most enthusiastic in all respects of any which have been witnessed in Philadelphia for years past. The only rival it has had of late was the grand welcoming which was tendered the Southern Loyalists in September, 1866. Through all the principal streets, until the small hours of the night, the various Clubs were marching and countermarching, while Broad street was a vast sea of flaming torches and upturned faces. Not less than fifty thousand people participated in the affair which from first to last was conducted in the most orderly and agreeable manner. Among the speakers at the four different stands were numbered some of the ablest orators in the country, and at their hands the lofty themes of the occasion were done full justice. The great event of the evening was the speech of General Sickles, the hero of Gettysburg, who, unlike Rosecrans and Hancock, speaks as he fought, and is not seen consorting with the men whose hands are still red with the life-blood of the nation. It was a masterly and impartial review of the situation in all its aspects, and cannot but exercise an important office in bringing the people of this city to a realization of their duty to themselves and to the country.

Last year the Republicans permitted the opposition to carry Philadelphia by default, and the fate of the State was decided by the dereliction of the party in this city. At the coming election we are fairly justified in hoping for a better result. A clear majority of our voting population are unquestionably in sympathy with the cause of the Union and impartial justice, and it only remains for them to speak their mind in October to insure the redemption of the city. Against the ticket which has been placed before the people not a word of objection can be raised; in every respect it is superior to that presented by the Democracy. There are no petty local jealousies, no small side issues, to divert the votes of the party into other channels. The grand question which has so effectually aroused the entire Republic, to which Vermont and Maine have responded in such emphatic tones, is practically the issue before us, and it should be met in a large and liberal spirit, in a spirit that will not consent to further dalliance with rebellion, that will not entertain the thought of compromise with treason at the South or North. If the people of Philadelphia are thoroughly aroused to the momentous proportions of the struggle, if they are thoroughly imbued with a sense of the vitality of the pending issue, victory in October is assured; and victory in October will save the nation in November beyond all shadow of a doubt.

The great demonstration of last evening, therefore, assumes an importance which would otherwise be wanting. It was a test of the temper of the people, and in this view it can be contemplated in the most encouraging light. When there is such commotion on the surface as was seen last night, there must be a grand upheaval below the surface. Such a great cloud of smoke could proceed only from a great conflagration. We regard the scene which our streets presented as a sure and unmistakable index of the sentiments of the people, as an indication that they are awake and alive, and determined to do their full duty, to overshadow Maine and fairly to rival Vermont. Let us then to work, for by work alone can victory be made to perch upon our banners.

We, the People of the United States.

That natural instinct which makes our naturalized citizens remember with affection the shores upon which they turned their backs, for the purpose of seeking fortune under the advantages afforded by a free government and a still undeveloped country on this side of the Atlantic, is not to be disparaged or lightly spoken of, for, next to the love which a man has for his immediate family, it is one of the strongest feelings which the Almighty has implanted in the breasts of mankind. We would be far from censuring any foreign-born citizen for preferring the society of his own countrymen, or for turning whistful glances at times from the fair land which he has chosen for his home to that across the seas where he had his birth. Until our great Western prairies are settled, and the at present uncultivated tracts of land on this continent are brought under cultivation, a large proportion of the American nation will be composed of a heterogeneous mixture of what Mr. Roebuck, M. P., in his recent insulting speech at the dinner of the Cutlers' Company, in Sheffield, describes as "wild Irishmen, fiery Frenchmen, assassinating Italians, and dumbfounded Spaniards," and to these we must add the sober, hard-working Germans. These persons, however, by becoming citizens of the United States, take upon themselves new obligations, and, to a certain extent at least, they agree to forget their originally different nationalities and to range themselves in the common brotherhood of the American people. It is the policy of sound statesmanship to bring about this result as soon as possible, and to make it the proudest thought of every man who claims the protection of the American flag, that he is an American citizen.

To do our foreign-born citizens justice they are almost always disposed to yield a ready allegiance to the Government of their adopted country. Meddling politicians, however, who are willing to sacrifice anything and everything to gain a few votes or to curry favor with particular classes, exert themselves to keep up the divisions, whether of race or religion, among the various elements of our population. The Germans and the Irish, as such, and not as American citizens, are appealed to at every election. All the tricks of demagogueism are brought into play to win their favor by catering to their class prejudices, and since the present political campaign has opened, a military order of General Grant's has been made use of to drag the Jews into the political arena, with the hope that the dilapidated fortunes of the Democratic candidates may, in some degree, be bettered by their votes. It is creditable to the intelligence and patriotism of our Jewish citizens, that their most influential journal, and most prominent men, have protested against being identified as Jews with any political party. There are some stupid people among the Jews as well as among other religious sects, who will probably vote the Democratic ticket; but the great mass of them are as much impressed as we are of the importance of being American citizens and nothing else, so far as politicians are concerned, and their ballots will certainly be cast for Grant and Colfax in spite of the wheedlings of the Copperhead papers. Let every man be a Catholic, Protestant or Jew, as his conscience dictates to him; but outside of his religion he can make no better boast than that he is a free citizen of this great American republic.

Seymour's Unpopularity.

The Democracy are everywhere becoming disheartened with the unpopularity of their nominees. They can say nothing favorable of Seymour personally except that he is a "great statesman;" but of this alleged statesmanship they are unable to give the slightest proof. When men ask "what great measure did Seymour originate? what record of wisdom can he boast of? what service has he rendered to the nation?" his advocates are dumb. His reputation is based solely on his action as Governor of New York, on his stump speeches, and on his intrigues in Democratic National Conventions. As a candidate for Governor he always ran behind his colleagues on the ticket. He was distrusted and despised by the ablest and most patriotic Democrats of New York. In the midst of a gigantic war he became notorious only for open opposition to the Federal Government and for lukewarm support of measures of vital importance to every Northern community, and when in 1864 he asked endorsement and re-election from the citizens of the Empire State he was defeated by an overwhelming majority. His conduct prior to and during the murderous anti-draft riots rendered him obnoxious to all loyal men, and Generals of the Union army bitterly, and, we believe, in official or semi-official letters denounced him as one of the most dangerous enemies of the nation. So far as his stump speeches are concerned, the fact that they rise above the average of similar Democratic productions, by no means implies that Seymour possesses valid pretensions to statesmanship. He generally follows in the beaten track of Democratic argument, and his chief excellence in the eyes of his admirers consists in his readiness to make exaggerated and unfounded statements when party exigencies require such misrepresentations. Seymour, in discussing the public debt, and the public expenditures for instance, has not hesitated to make assertions which can easily be refuted by any person familiar with the statements issued by the officers of the Treasury Department. In discussing questions connected with the war, he uniformly sustained the Rebel side of the dispute on all debateable issues, denying at the outset that the National Government had a right to coerce a State, and recommending, after the Rebellion had been commenced, that the American people should abandon the Federal Constitution and the Lincoln Administration and array themselves under the Davis standard of slavery and secession. This boasted "statesmanship" is appropriately supplemented by Seymour's exertions at the Democratic National Convention in 1864, to secure the adoption of the platform which declared the war a failure, and by his more recent performances at Tammany Hall. It is alleged by his friends that he favored the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, and it is alleged by the friends of Chief Justice Chase that he had agreed to support a platform acquiescing in the reconstruction policy which the Democracy are now seeking to overthrow. It is also well known that he repeatedly declared that he could not honorably accept the Democratic nomination. And yet the Democracy, while boasting of the statesmanship of their candidate, acknowledge that they have spurned his councils! They ask the people to put their trust in one whose advice they have contemptuously disregarded! He pronounced the Pendleton financial scheme as unjust and impolitic, and it was endorsed in the Democratic platform. He advocated the nomination of Chase, but not a single Democratic delegation sustained his choice. He predicted that his own nomination would be fatal (and therein gave a true exhibition of wisdom), but his party hearkened not to his counsels even in this important matter.

Failing in all things of importance heretofore, he is destined to encounter a still more mortifying failure in the present campaign. The principles of the Democracy will do much to insure their downfall, but the unpopularity of their candidates will render their defeat inevitable.

Is it Peace or War?—The advices from Europe by cable, to-day, are quite as conflicting as usual. From Paris we are assured that the defeat of M. Dufaure is interpreted as an omen favorable to the continuance of peace. King William, of Prussia, likewise assures the world that "he does not see any cause for the disturbance of the peace of Europe." From London comes another story, and as it has not run the risk of governmental manipulation it is in all probability the most reliable. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, one of the most sagacious and careful of the London journals, in a leading article on the prospects of peace or war declares that, in every capital of Europe, the belief in the certain coming of a great international conflict is steadily increasing, and that the best informed men anticipate its outbreak before the close of the present year. "The empire is peace!" cries Napoleon, but all Europe distrusts his utterances. So widespread is this distrust that the Emperor himself, in a recent speech at Chalons, closed by declaring that "he would say no more, as the public prints are sure to draw prophecies of war, however moderate his words." In short, war is a necessity to the Napoleonic dynasty, but it is highly important that the first blow should come from another quarter than France. So Napoleon arms and waits, and all Europe is entrenched for the impending conflict.

The atrocious attacks of the Democratic press upon the private character and military record of General Grant have recoiled with fearful effect upon the authors of these calumnies. They have served no other purpose than to arouse the indignation of decent men of all parties, and to fire the great Army of the Republic with an invincible determination to vindicate the fair fame of their great commander. The Democratic leaders, seeing the disastrous effect of the libellous falsehoods of their organs disavow and denounce them in the most positive terms, and the Democratic press is thus universally condemned and rebuked, by the people, by the Republicans, and by the very men it is most anxious to serve.

Amusement Notes.

At the Arch Street Theatre Auber's fine opera of *Crown Diamonds* will be sung this evening; to-morrow the opera of the *Czar and Carpenter* will be performed for the first time in this city; on Friday *Norma* will be given on the occasion of Mrs Bernard's benefit.

At the Chesnut the beautiful spectacle of the *White Fawn*, with its splendid scenery and fine ballet continues to attract full houses.

At the Walnut Charles Reade's drama of *Foul Play* will shortly be withdrawn, so all who have not yet seen it should do so at once.

At the American there will a miscellaneous entertainment of dancing, singing, etc.

At Hooley's Opera House Mr. Joe Emmett, the Dutch comedian, creates much laughter by his funny personations.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

HEADQUARTERS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 15, 1868.

THE NATIONAL MASS CONVENTION.

ORDERS No. 1—TRANSPORTATION.

1. All Soldiers and Sailors in organized bodies or by squads of not less than three, and their wives and families, will be carried to Philadelphia from all points along the Pennsylvania Central and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and their branches, at two cents per mile, and return FREE OF CHARGE.

The Tickets will be issued at the different Railroad Stations along the line on September 29 and 30, and October 1, and will be good to return on October 3, 4, and 5.

2. This arrangement is most liberal; and the officers of the road have the thanks of the Committee.

3. Rates of other roads—East, West, and South—will be published in future orders.

4. Officers of Clubs please confer with Ticket Agents as to the probable number who will take passage at each station.

By order of the Committe,

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.

A. L. Russell, Secretary. 9 16 3t

"THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA."

This excellent and efficient benevolent institution has secured a permanent location, by the purchase, on favorable terms, of the property No. 833 ARCH street. The entire lower floor of the building has been fitted up for the use of the Association, and is now used by it. The upper floors are let out at a rate which reduces the item of rent in the expenses of the Society to a mere nominal amount. Friends of the Institution are invited to call in as they pass.

The General Agent of the Society, Mr. EMANUEL H. TOLAND, and the Missionaries, Messrs. WILMER W. WALTER and ALBERT G. ROWLAND, will soon commence their annual calls for aid, and it is hoped they may meet with liberal responses.

The Society is a purely benevolent organization, and is not sectarian in its character. Its Officers and Managers are—

President—GEORGE H. STUART.
Vice-President—ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
Secretary—RUDOLPH K. ROSFLICH.
Treasurer—THOMAS T. MASON, No. 419 Arch st.

MANAGERS.

Isaac R. Smith,	Robert J. Grigg,
George W. Hill,	George B. Balch,
Charles W. Orum,	William W. Wilson,
Samuel Work,	Thomas Potter,
George Nugent,	Alexander T. Lane,
Jacob A. Gardner,	H. M. Kimmey,
Thomas Pedrick,	Hiram Miller,
Samuel Mullen,	John Weist,
Thomas L. Gillespie,	James W. Carson.

These names are a sufficient guarantee to the community that any funds entrusted to the disposal of the Society, will be carefully and properly dispensed. 9 14 mwf&w

THE RAILROAD CAR TRUST LOAN.

CAPITAL STOCK $750,000,

divided into shares of $1000 each—carrying dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

The subscribers to the above Loan have united under articles of association for the purpose of buying and constructing Railroad Cars and Locomotives, to be leased to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The Articles of Association and the Lease to said Company have been deposited with the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, No 421 CHESNUT Street, who have been appointed Trustees on behalf of said Association, and are authorized to receive subscriptions to the amount of $700,000. For further information, apply to

N. B. BROWNE, President.
R. PATTERSON, Treasurer. 9 15 3t

THE OPENING EXERCISES OF THE seventh year of the Divinity School of the P. E. Church in Philadelphia will take place to-morrow afternoon, the 17th inst. in the CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, West Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. CLAXTON, Professor of Homiletics etc. 1t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 427mwfly

UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 414 LIBRARY Street.

9 8 1t M. C. HONG, Chairman.

RAILROAD COMPANIES IN THIS and other cities are rapidly adopting the Elastic Sponge as a substitute for curled hair in stuffing car cushions. All unite in recommending the sponge, first, on account of its cheapness; second, its great durability. 8 24 mwf4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHEN YOUTH AND BEAUTY MEET to chase the glowing hours with flying feet, what gives zest to the air they breathe, and makes it a luxury to inhale it? Ask the ladies, and they will tell you, PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO." Sold by all druggists. 1t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,

5 28 tO1 Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 7, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 17th instant.

9 7 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

MRS. BROOKS, NO. 1402 WALNUT Street, having completed her improvements, is now ready to make engagements. A few choice rooms can be had, including a handsome suite on the second floor, with private bath-room, etc. 9 15 3t*

POLITICAL.

CAMPAIGN CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

A meeting of the Club will be held

On Wednesday Evening, September 16,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

AT CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth, to make preparations for a Parade on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT. Punctual attendance requested. All who desire to join are invited to attend. WILLIAM B. MANN,

9 15 2t Chief Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER NO. 7.

The Club will assemble

THURSDAY, Sept. 17, 1868, at 7 o'clock, P. M., *sharp*, for PARADE to West Philadelphia, to participate in the Meeting at Forty-first street and Haverford avenue. By order of

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

Ezra Lukens, Henry Todd, } Assistant Marshals. 9 16 2t

CLOTHING.

'NOTLAZOMAHUITZLEOPIXCATAZINS.'

The above is one of the most beautiful words we have ever seen. A little too long, perhaps for general use, and somewhat difficult to pronounce. But that's no matter. All it needs is practice. It is a Mexican word: the one which the Mexicans use to express the idea of

"ELOQUENT COUNTRY MINISTER."

In connection with which, we take the liberty of remarking that all the "NOTLAZOMAHUITZLEOPIXCATAZINS" in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and all adjacent States; also, all over creation, even as far as Mexico, and everywhere else, with all their Elders, Deacons, Vestrymen, Trustees, Sextons, and all persons whatsoever pertaining to their congregations; also, people belonging to no congregations at all; with all the rest of mankind, and boykind; all these people are invited to call and buy from our Mammoth Stock of Elegant Fall Clothes; the best ever seen, at the most incomprehensibly low prices. Better come soon!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHES STORE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

6 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO,

TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,

(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,

JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,

ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,

ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

The Autumn Fashions are Now Ready.

The favor of an opportunity to submit the same to your inspection is respectfully solicited by

WARBURTON, Hatter,

No. 430 CHESNUT STREET,

9 15 13t Next door to the Post Office.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 6 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3p

PIANOS.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS, DUTTON'S, 9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—THURSDAY, Sept. 17th.—Premium $600, open to all double teams, mile heats, 3 in 5; $200 to first, $100 to second team; horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M.

D. B. Stetson enters b. m. Gazelle and b. m. Lady Alta.

Owner enters b. s. American Jackson and b. m. h. Victor Patchen.

R. P. Stetson enters s. h. Gold Dust and g. m. Lady Davis.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.

Omnibusses start from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M. 1t

WANTS.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER, with from $30,000 to $50,000, in the Dry Goods Commission business, to take the place of a retiring partner. Communications strictly confidential. Address D. G. C., EVENING TELEGRAPH Office. 9 15 3t

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF!

TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

LEASE, FIXTURES, AND STOCK

FOR SALE.

Established Twenty-Seven Years,

(TEN OF WHICH IN PRESENT LOCATION.

The undersigned announces to the public that he will sell, at and

BELOW COST,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF

SILKS, RIBBONS, SATINS, RUCHES VELVETS, FLOWERS, Etc.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES, IMITATION LACES, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS.

TO BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST,

TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.

WARBURTON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT St.,

9 7mwf 1m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STORE.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

WILL OPEN THEIR

NEW STORE,

CORNER EIGHTH and MARKET,

WITH A NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Next Monday, Sept. 21.

9 14 6trp

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18 3mw NO. 828 ARCH STREET

FOR THIRTY DAYS

I WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

THE

SURPLUS STOCK,

Brought from the Old Store,

CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT

AT THE NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street,

TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

4 6mwf6m JAMES M'MULLAN.

1868. 1868.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

HAS NOW OPEN

HIS LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Dry Goods

FOR EXAMINATION, [9 21rp

TO WHICH HE INVITES ATTENTION.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE.

H. HENNEQUIN & CO.'S

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Thirty-three Auction Lots,

The Choicest of the offering of these Renowned Fabricants.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

Is asked to the undermentioned, which are worthy the critical examination of connoisseurs, and others.

75 Fine Broche Squares, Colors in Ponceaus and Blacks, $12, $15, and $18.

50 Fine Broche Squares (Gold and Silver Medals awarded to these), $22, $25, and $32.

25 Fine Broche Longs, Ponceaus, Blacks, and Whites, $25.

25 Finer (Exposition Shawls), $35 and $45.

25 "Gold Medal," copies of India, $55, $75, and $90.

15 "Chefs d'Œuvre of these eminent manufacturers." To these SHAWLS were given the highest rewards (Legion d'Honneur) at the last Exposition, $100, $110, and $125.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

9 15 wfm4p PHILADELPHIA.

1868. FALL. 1868.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invite the attention of ladies to their NEW, LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

FALL DRY GOODS,

Which they are now prepared to exhibit and sell at the LOWEST PRICES, consisting in part of

NEW STYLES FANCY SILKS,
SPLENDID QUALITY PLAIN SILKS
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS

9 16 w 2t

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have just received their NEW FALL STYLE OF DRESSES, consisting of

CHAMELEON SILK SERGES,
CHAMELEON POPLINS,
PIM BROS. IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH SILK POPLINS,
SILK EPINGLINE,
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,

With an extensive assortment of NEW AND ELEGANT FABRICS FOR DRESSES and WALKING SUITS.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER. 9 16 wf2t

727 POPULAR PRICES 727

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,

Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.

Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT and VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 239 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

CITY ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10, 1868.

MESSRS. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York, and No. 19 State street, Boston, are our agents for the East, and specially authorized to contract for advertising in "The Courier" at our lowest cash rates.

Eastern houses desirous of advertising in "The Courier" are requested to contract through them.

W. N. HALDEMAN, Proprietor "Courier."

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OH! have you seen the new style of clothes
For the fall and winter, at Stokes & Co's,
Who are making (as you may well suppose)
The very best work, and every man knows,
For a good-fitting suit, is there he goes,
To the store in the Continental.
They have goods for winter, goods for fall,
And styles to please you, one and all,
On Stokes & Co. then surely call,
Their stock's extensive—profits small,
Then don't delay, but straightly go,
And buy your clothes of Stokes & Co.,
And all I've said you'll find isso,
At the store in the Continental.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

TAILORING.—Among all the merchant tailoring establishments in this city, no one surpasses that conducted by the firm of William H. Taylor & Co., No. 122 S. Fourth street. The best and finest goods can there be found; French and English cassimeres, Scotch cheviots, cloths, and doeskins; ribbed silk and cashmere vestings. The firm imports specially for itself, and invites an inspection of the whole of its stock, confident that in no other place in the city can be seen goods better in quality or more neat and tasteful in pattern. A portion of their Fall and Winter stock is already made up, and, really, a look at the fashionable, comfortable, and nicely fitting garments makes one involuntarily a purchaser. An artistic taste is visible in every department of their business. They have in their employ some of the most skilful cutters in the city, and willingly guarantee every piece of clothing made to order, to be not only a perfect fit, but to be manufactured in the most careful manner by the most competent of workmen. They honestly boast, also, that they can furnish a better line of goods, for twenty per cent. less, than can be procured in many other establishments in the city. If politeness in attention and the performance of every promise are of any avail in the securing of patronage, the firm of William H. Taylor & Co. will speedily be thronged with customers.

HAS THE SUMMER ENFEEBLED YOU?—Nine out of every ten to whom this question is addressed, if they answer it candidly, will answer it in the affirmative. Some may reply to it from a sick bed; others, of a stronger constitution and greater powers of endurance, may only experience a slight lassitude as the consequence of the torrid season. But some portion of the vitality of human beings oozes out of them under the pressure of great and continuous heat, and the sooner the loss is completely repaired, the less susceptible will the system be to the unhealthy influence of the Fall malaria.

The most genial and wholesome tonic that has ever been offered to man—as a means of recruiting his exhausted strength, and fortifying him against the attacks of disease—is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Taken at this season it is a perfect safeguard against intermittent fever, bilious affections, and all the epidemics which follow close upon the expiration of the summer. It is an invigorant and alterative without any of the drawbacks which attach to mere stimulants, and is the only preparation of the kind which a conscientious physician would feel inclined to prescribe for ladies in delicate health. Nothing can be more pure, more harmless, more certain to restore the vigor of the system permanently and thoroughly, without exciting the pulse or the brain.

THE "NEW REPUBLIC."—A live literary Family Newspaper, published at Camden, N. J. It is an excellent advertising medium, circulating in West and South Jersey. Sample copies sent upon receipt of five cents. Terms $2·00 per year in advance. Subscriptions and advertisements, a limited number only of which appear, solicited. Job printing, handbills, etc., printed on the briefest notice.

H. L. BONSALL, Publisher.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WARM WEATHER AND SICKNESS.—Individuals suffering from affections of the Liver, Kidneys, general derangement of the system, with prostrating debility, will find Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" to be the best suited to their ailments. They are really "*Utili dulci*"—the useful with the agreeable—simply the pure juice of the grape, made bitter with the most simple herbs and roots. Sold by Druggists.

IT IS well to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all Druggists.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

OF COURSE you will attend the great Agricultural Fair, to-morrow, at Wilmington, Del.

LARGE TRADE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would respectfully call the special attention of our readers to the very large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes to be held to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 508 Market street. The variety is the most extensive that has been offered to a Philadelphia market this season, comprising the best city and Eastern manufacture.

TRENWITH has everything that the reader could wish for in the literary line. His favorite Depot at No. 107 S. Third street is completely stocked with Magazines, Periodicals, Illustrated Weeklies of all kinds, News Journals of later dates, Fashion Plates, Fancy Monthlies, etc. He furnishes to his patrons the New York papers of the day long before the arrival of the regular mails. He is energetic, and merits the success he is achieving.

WHERE SHALL I GET MY
FALL CLOTHING?
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OF COURSE!

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Motter, French steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 720 BACK Street. 7 22 5p

MARRIED.

EWING—SALIS.—At the Presbyterian Parsonage, Roxborough, Philadelphia, August 19, by Rev. C. H. Ewing, SAMUEL N. EWING, son of the officiating clergyman, to HARRIET SALIS, of London, England.

RUSH—THOMAS.—August 6, 1868, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. JACOB Z. RUSH to Miss MARY W. THOMAS, daughter of Edward J. Thomas, Esq., 63th of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—On the afternoon of the 12th instant, GEORGE CRAWFORD, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 N. Ninth street, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

KLEIN.—On the 14th instant, MARY A. KLEIN, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 621 S. Tenth street, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Peace.

MARTIN.—On the 13th instant, OLIVER S. MARTIN, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1343 N. Second street, below Master, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ORAM.—On the 13th instant, REBECCA ORAM, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of J. F. Oram, No. 1512 Poplar street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

PINE.—On the morning of September 14, MARY A., daughter of Captain William S. and A. M. Pine, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 906 S. Eighth street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BLACK SERGES FOR MOURNING DRESSES.

Just received, two cases of Black Woollen Serges,
Also, Black Drap de Almas,
Black Satin de Caines,
Black Belgian Cords,
Black Cambridge Cords,
Black Pacha Mohairs,
Black Alpaca Cretonnes,
Black Velour Russe, etc.

BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
9 14 3* No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARQUETTE!

MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN.—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent International contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
9 2 w f m 3 m r p New Orleans.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.

NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country,

HOWELL & BOURKE,

Corner of FOURTH and MARKET,

9 4 f m w 2 m PHILADELPHIA.

WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS

OF THE

WOOD HANGING COMPANY,

No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 m w f 3 m r p

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [8 29 s m a p

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, No. 239 DOCK Street.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Twenty-third and South streets, the fixtures of a Distillery, consisting of three Copper Stills, three Worms, one Doubler, lot of empty Hogsheads, etc., seized under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphey, for United States Internal Revenue taxes due and unpaid.

9 16 10t JOHN H. DIEHL, Collector.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY,

28th day of July, 1868, at Philadelphia.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LORENZO FAIRBANKS, of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

THOMAS W. PRICE,
No. 806 MINOR street.

To the creditors of said Bankrupt. 9 16 w 3t

HOOP SKIRTS.

THE

GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT

This New and Beautiful Article of Skirt

Eclipses anything ever before shown in this Country:

Patent Right Secured March 24, 1868.

The Trade Specially Invited to call and Examine the Goods, which are now on Exhibition.

SOLE AGENTS,

FARNHAM, KIRKHAM & CO.,

No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr. & CO.,

No. 59 LEONARD Street, New York,

FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr., & CO.

No. 149 DEVONSHIRE Street,

8 22 m w f l m 4 p BOSTON.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first-class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $3·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 ceu s to $3·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.

9 3 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FALL STYLES!

FALL STYLES!

NOW READY IN

WINDOW SHADES,

IN

LACE CURTAINS,

IN

Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.

Window Shades as low as

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,

trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Gilt Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.

CARRINGTON, DEZOUCHE & CO.,

S. E. Corner Thirteenth and Chesnut Sts.,

Formerly KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. 9 23 w s m p

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

PANTALOON STUFFS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of

Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres

IN THE MARKET.

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [8 28 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CARPETINGS.

1868. FALL. 1868.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS."

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

OF

CARPETINGS.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

9 8 w f m 3 m Opposite Independence Hall.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Who has just received

NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,

LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.

8 10] FREE GALLERY.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE IN PHILADELPHIA,
IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

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GEORGE HARDING

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent.* (10 *per cent.*) *of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,

JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
For New York State and Northern New Jersey.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.,
For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia, and West Virginia.

J. A. ELLIS & CO., Chicago, Ill.,
For Illinois and Wisconsin.

STEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul,
8 8 w s r p For Minnesota.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS

OF

DIAMONDS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

No. 902

CHESNUT STREET,

4 4 8 w PHILADELPHIA.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,

Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1004 Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to

JOHN WARBURTON,
No 1004 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, and 4114 SPRUCE St.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
8 28 f m w 1 m No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY Property in part, a country seat or farm of 85 acres, within 8 miles of the city and 1½ of Germantown; replete with every convenience. Address "ELWOOD," Telegraph Office.
9 14 3t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S

OFFICE,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

CAPITAL, $5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

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Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.
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Hon. A. K. MCCLURE Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200 000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wae-Chu	300 000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5 910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $300 000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $40 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2·50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK.

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS' CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita;" genuine Vuelta Abajo Leaf throughout. Equal to leading imported Cigars. Nineteen varieties. (Retailed $8 to $12 per hundred.)

"Fra Diavolo"—all Vuelta Abajo Fillers. Five varieties. (Retailed $6 to $8 per hundred.)

"Louis d'Or," "Fleur de Lys," etc. (Retailed $4 to $6 per hundred.)

Send for Circular, etc. We will gladly give any information to consumers—and direct them where they can purchase our Cigars genuine and cheapest.

We are importing Havana Cigars by every steamer at low rates under amended Tariff.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
9 10 15t 5p No. 229 S. FRONT Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,

with first-class Board.

Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.

Reference required. 9 11

DAVIS & HARVEY,

AUCTIONEERS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

Fifteen Years Previous Experience.

STORE, No. 421 WALNUT STREET.

Increased Facilities for the Transaction of the General Auction Business.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS 100x42 feet, and 40x30 feet.

SALES AT RESIDENCES AN OBJECT OF SPECIAL ATTENTION. 12 1m 5p

WORMS! WORMS!

Those pests of childhood, that undermine the Constitution, and render life miserable, are effectually removed by the use of

HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS,

a most pleasant, safe, and reliable remedy, daily prescribed by physicians. Sold by all Druggists.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
9 8 4f No. 602 ARCH Street.

FINANCIAL.

800 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of it operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of the road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held as as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 25 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

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Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Broad street, from Market to Spruce streets, last night was in a blaze of glory. It was the occasion of a grand mass meeting by the Republican party of Philadelphia to reindorse the nominations of General U. S. Grant for the Presidency and Hon. Schuyler Colfax for the Vice-Presidency of the nation. It was under the auspices of the Union League, and, like all other demonstrations which that body have arranged, was a perfect success, both in the number of spectators and the patriotic and eloquent utterances of the distinguished speakers. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

Never before in the State of Pennsylvania was there such a meeting. Besides the thousands that were wedged between Walnut and Chesnut streets, miles of Grant battalions passed through the throng, and at one time there were three of these lines in motion, each accompanied by numerous bands of music and carrying transparencies, on each of which were inscribed patriotic mottoes. The scene in front of the League at this time was perfectly grand. General Daniel E. Sickles had the stand, and it was with great difficulty that he could proceed. As he stood reviewing the columns he would be occasionally recognized by some "boy-in blue," who would propose three cheers for the hero of Gettysburg, and the wild huzzas of the thousands rent the air. These compliments the gallant General acknowledged by raising his hat and proposing three cheers for the delegation.

The League Building was dressed in flags and bunting from the ground to the topmost point of the flagstaff above the roof. At the base of the Mansard roof in the centre of the building, in brilliant gas jets, was the revered name of Washington; immediately below were arranged those of the martyred Lincoln, the great captain Grant, and the statesman Colfax; while on the southern wing, blazing brightly forth, were those familiar names—Sherman, Farragut, Meade, and Geary, and on the north Sickles and Howard.

In this wing was also placed a large transparency upon which were thrown dissolving views and revolving wheels of the most brilliant colors, which, fading gradually away, gave place to portraits of Washington, Grant, Colfax, and other prominent heroes and statesmen. Immediately over the balcony was an arch of gas-jets enclosing thirteen burning stars surrounded by a brilliant shield of light.

Shortly after General Sickles had been introduced the campaign clubs commenced filing past, and nearly every ward in the city was represented.

The first to arrive was the German Republican Central Club, numbering about two hundred men, preceded by a cavalcade and band.

Next came the Tanners' Club of the Second Ward, with their red equipments, large numbers and fine bearing, presenting an imposing appearance. They carried a large transparency, with the likeness of General Grant.

Then followed the Taylor Club of Bridesburg, with a drum corps and a beautiful transparency, on which was inscribed, "We will fight it out on this line, if it takes us till doomsday."

They were followed by the Fourteenth Ward organization, two hundred strong, with band and numerous flags. In their rear was the Grant and Colfax Club of the First Ward, numbering about three hundred. This organization presented a very fine appearance, and were preceded by a band and pioneers with axes. A large transparency was borne in the wagon with the inscription "The largest pole knocks the most persimmons."

Then came the Republican Invincibles, who marched past in their usual beautiful and soldier-like style. The Club turned out at least one thousand men in line. Whilst they were passing the main stand General Sickles complimented them very highly, saying to those around him that "they were the finest looking body of men he ever saw, and that they marched with the precision of veteran soldiers." It was with the utmost difficulty that the Club pressed its way through the multitude present. On their heels came the Republican Invincibles of Chester, two hundred strong. This Club had several large transparencies. On one of them was inscribed—"Protection to American Industry;" "Grant was a Tanner, and is the Workingman's Friend." On another was printed—"William Penn was a Carpet-bagger." This latter inscription was received with shouts of laughter.

The Sixth Ward numbered about 200 men.

The feature of the Ninth Ward was an omnibus drawn containing wounded soldiers with a transparency with the following inscriptions:—"We fought with him. We will vote for him."

The Sixteenth Ward had a cannon fixed in an open wagon, from which a continuous fire was kept up.

The Fifteenth Ward carried off the palm, next to the Invincibles. This ward turned out at least 300 men, fully equipped.

The Nineteenth Ward carried a silken banner, presented by the ladies.

The Berry Campaign Club was out in force.

The Tenth Ward, as usual, made a good display. There were at least five hundred men in line. Their feature was a large transparency, in the front of which was a representation of the front portico of the White House, with General Grant sitting on the side with the Stars and Stripes, and opposite sat Seymour with the Stars and Bars.

The Eleventh Ward numbered about two hundred men.

The Twentieth Ward was represented by two organizations, the regular Ward Club and the "Boys in Blue." The latter carried two transparencies. On one was inscribed, "We Vote for the Man who Crushed Rebellion." As they came opposite the main stand the General remarked, "Here comes the 'Boys in Blue.' God bless them."

The German division of the Seventeenth Ward Campaign Club carried a neatly painted transparency, representing a fox chase, with the words, "The Last Fox Chase."

There were a number of ward organizations who failed to march past the League House owing to the dense crowd. They made attempts but were compelled to turn off on the side streets.

A novel feature of the procession was six pioneers who led the Twenty-third Ward clad in the costume of ancient knights.

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Edwin M. Lewis,	George Gregory,
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F. W. Thomas,	P. Lloyd,
E. Harper Jeffries,	John Dobson,
Josiah Bacon,	William Cramp,

SECRETARIES.

E. A. Merrick,	Henry W. Gray,
H. M. Wevill, M. D.,	William H. Ovington,
John McLaughlin,	Charles M. Lukens,
W. Y. Campbell,	Frederick Dittman,
Edward Yard,	James E. Dingee,
M. Harris,	Hugh McFadden,
Lewis Ashmead,	Robert H. Gratz,
W. H. Harrison,	Everett D. Hall,
G. B. Collier,	William Stokes,
George T. Barker, M. D.,	George Seigman,
Paul Jagode,	John Holmes,
George C. Evans,	James Sellers,
Henry C. Oram,	George A. Smith.

The Hon. Henry C. Carey then came forward and introduced

His Honor Mayor McMichael,

At the same time proposing him for Chairman of the meeting. The acclamations of the throng proclaimed his election. His Honor accepted the Chair in the following words:—

While the glorious tiding from Maine are ringing yet in our ears, we meet here to give the assurance to our loyal countrymen everywhere, that as Philadelphia gave her blood and treasure to aid in the war, she is still willing to sacrifice her all to maintain the national integrity.

Attempts have been made to induce the belief that the Republicans of this city are less zealous in this political campaign than they have been heretofore; but they who started such reports must be aware that their words are false. Why, in the October elections we will achieve such a victory as never before graced our banners. I can recall the memories of other campaigns and of other meetings, but I can recall nothing like the assemblage before me to-night. Thousands of torches and thousands of people are before me. You are, my friends, strong, not only in numbers, but strong also in purpose and principle. It is only when the heart is touched that such a company as this is possible.

This compact mass of thoughtful and intelligent people could only be assembled by some extraordinary impulse—some moving of a common effort to guard against a common evil. We come here to testify with our voices our sense of an imminent danger. We know that there is danger; but we also know that we are valiant and willing to breast it. Here where we have so often rejoiced in victory; here in this city where the honored dead rest; here we are to proclaim that Philadelphia will be true to herself, and in November, will aid the triumph of Grant and Colfax. (Cheers.)

The Mayor then introduced, in a few complimentary remarks,

Hon. William B. Mann.

He began by referring to the battle of Gettysburg, and eloquently detailed its many movements and the victory which crowned the arms of our soldiers. When the smoke cleared from the field our men heard the cheers and saw the colors of the Sixth Maine Regiment of Volunteers on the heights. Other regiments rushed to aid them and the battle was ours. Now, my fellow citizens, while many of us have been hitherto despondent, the cheering news from Vermont and Maine assure us that our cause is not yet gone. (Cheers.)

The result of the election in November has been settled by that of Maine. Grant is sure to be elected. (Cheers). The Republican party is right upon all the issues now before the country, and the Democratic party is wrong. Grant and Seymour embody the right or wrong of their respective parties, and the people will correctly discriminate between them. Go throughout the country and everywhere—on the mountain top or in the valley—you will find the people alive with enthusiasm for Grant. Pennsylvania will be true, and will not forget all her patriotism in casting her vote for Seymour. One great question in my mind settles the whole question. What did Seymour do while Governor of the great State of New York? Did he cheer the soldier? Did he visit the hospitals? No! He went to the city of New York and did all he could to obstruct the success of our arms by his "draft riots," while Grant was upon the field fighting for his country. That is the great difference between them.

This great city of Philadelphia, I am certain, will, in the coming election, poll an immense majority for our ticket. The Republicans here will give a vote 60,000 strong, and the Democrats hope to either equal that number, or yet even surpass it. Twelve years ago they did not vote us, but how did they accomplish the thing? Why, they imported from other places hundreds of illegal voters, and thus sold us. This has been proven against them. They intend to try the same game again, but they will fail this time; their only hope is in cheating. Our party is a party of honesty; we think not of using unfair means at elections. The Democratic party, on the other hand, however, elect the very men who cheat the most, to office. With a few other patriotic remarks, Mr. Mann concluded amid applause.

Major-General Sickles

Was then introduced by the Chairman, and received with great applause. General Sickles commenced his remarks as follows:—

Mr. President:—I thank you, my friends and fellow-comrades, for I suppose some of them are here to-night, for the kind reception you have given me. I came here to discuss with you, not the point the soldier is to take, but the duty the citizen is to perform. I am here to-night, to implore Pennsylvanians to preserve for themselves and for their sister States, what Pennsylvanians in arms with their comrades of the other States, won for freedom and the Union, and for mankind, on the field of Gettysburg. (Cheers.)

It was to be expected, fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, at the close of the war, which cost you fighting and all of us more or less of sacrifice; it was to expected that all parties, all sections, all classes would acquiesce rightly, candidly in the issue which had been wrought out on the battle-field, and in this expectation we find, in 1868, (here the clubs began to make their appearance.) I am requested to suspend while the club is passing. It is very difficult, indeed, for any one to be heard by so vast an assembly, and I must ask you as a great favor, and more especially as I appear before you not at all in good health, that I may have your kind attention and as little interruption as possible.

It is almost impossible for the Republican party, no matter how hard it tries to satisfy the opposition. I remember the time when, in the Democratic party it was good Democratic doctrine to sustain the rights of the laboring men, but to-day a great Democratic leader—Wade Hampton, of South Carolina—tells the laboring men of his State that they must vote the Democratic ticket or starve.

It is a somewhat striking fact that at the same moment Lord John Russell, in a letter to his Irish tenantry, tells them that no English gentleman, no man owning land in Ireland, will venture for a moment to insist that a tenant or laborer will give up his opinion to his landlord. I will not contrast the democracy of Wade Hampton and Forrest with the democracy of Grant and Colfax; that would be useless; but I will contrast it with the democracy of an English aristocrat, and cry, shame on the Democratic leaders of 1868, for the insulting outrage of treading on the rights and dignity of labor. (Great applause.)

The time was when the Democracy were all in favor of hard money currency, the times of Benton, Wright, and Van Buren. To-day they fall down and worship impersonation of greenbacks, Pendleton, of Ohio. Their financial policy to-day would flood the country with two thousand millions of paper money. No longer the hard money bullion party, of the days of Benton, its appropriate name now should be the "Shin Plaster Party."

There was a time when the Democratic party sustained its great leader Jackson, in his immortal declaration, that the "Union must and shall be preserved," yet, in the person of Buchanan, it allowed our armies to be pusillanimously surrendered to the enemies of the Union.

We all might well despair of presenting any truth, any candidate which could satisfy this extraordinary party; and when we do adopt a Democratic principle it is deserted by the Democrats. When we presented General Grant for the Presidency we thought they would be content, as many of their leaders had been commending and complimenting him, and paying honor to him for his services, and acknowledging his patriotism. And we even heard them very seriously talk of nominating him themselves. But no sooner had we brought forward his name than the Democracy denounced him. And when General Grant announced as his platform those sublime words, "Let us have peace," we thought we could calculate on the support of the Democratic party, who all through the war cried that word, "Peace! peace!" (Great applause); and no sooner had the Republicans declared for peace, than all the peace men led by Frank Blair, declared for war. (Renewed applause and laughter).

We also have a notion of the report which had been published very extensively for truth, about Grant being so fond of whisky, and I am sure, if this were true, it should have been another favorable feature for the patronage of the Democratic party. (Laughter.) I have never heard that the Democracy refuses now and then to take a drink.

My friends, the Democracy have challenged us to meet them again on all the issues of the war, by joining hands with the Rebellion, as they did in New York at their Convention; by welcoming all the unrepentant Rebels who are willing to join their standard of revolution, and so history will record it. They confess the truth of the charge we brought against them all through the war, that the real sympathies of their leaders was with the cause the "Boys in Blue" fought out at Chattanooga, Winchester and Richmond.

We are willing to meet them again on the same field, and will here, at the ballot-box, subdue them, subjugate them, and again conquer and annihilate them as Grant, Sherman and Sheridan did in the great struggle that is past. (A voice—"And Sickles, too.") Well, I will take a hand in the success.

My friends, this struggle is one about which I can have no doubt unless I question the patriotism and gratitude of the American people, and I would as soon expect to see Grant's battalions deserting him in the presence of the enemy, and trail their flags in the dust and give the victory to them as I would expect to see the Union party of this country trail the banner of the Republican party in this contest, at the summons of Horatio Seymour to surrender. (Applause).

Mr. Seymour tells his supporters that they must say nothing about the past, except debt and taxation. Gen. Blair says it is idle to talk anything about the public faith or the public credit, debt or taxation. Which of these two authorities are the Democrats to believe? If they vote with one or the other they will stultify themselves. Seymour is anxious to draw attention from the cause of the war and the maintenance of the Rebellion. He asks you to join him in destroying and subverting all that has been accomplished by the war and since the peace.

I believe all the Republicans in Pennsylvania are coming here to-night. (Cheers. Here another battalion of the political Clubs made its appearance, preventing the eloquent speaker from continuing. After a little while he resumed.) I was mentioning to you, when so agreeably interrupted by the arrival of these delegations, that Governor Seymour had exhibited an anxiety that the debt, taxation and expenditures should be vigorously pressed upon the public attention, and weeps, like another "Niobe," over the sufferings of the tax-payers.

(Interrupted by the procession.)

Well, now, my friends, I proceed with chapter four. (Interrupted by the procession.)

My private opinion is that the best thing would be to resolve this into a grand pic-nic. I don't think it possible to make anything like a speech here to-night.

We have heard, my friends, for the last five or six weeks, that the Republican party was all asleep, and that there was no enthusiasm for Grant. I hope there is here and there a Democrat present to-night, who will make a report of this scene. (Laughter.) Well, to resume, let me have your attention now, if you please. ("Order.")

We have heard a good deal from Mr. Seymour about expenditures. When he deals with figures he seems to have a lively sense of the dullness that generally belongs to that subject, and not having the eloquence of a Gladstone, which imparts even to statistics a charm, attempts to make people read his figures by making them fiction; for it is impossible to find in the speeches of any public man who has ever claimed the attention, the interest and the respect of his countrymen—it is impossible to find any precedent for the unscrupulous exaggeration and the unstinted misrepresentations which I deliberately state characterize the financial expositions of Horatio Seymour.

He has told the country with unblushing effrontery that since the peace, since April, 1865, $800,000,000 have been expended on the army as a peace establishment. If he did not know better than that, he should go to school and not to the White House. (Laughter.) If he does know better, he should go to church and not to the White House. (Laughter.) He knew very well, as the country now knows, that six hundred millions of that eight hundred were appropriated to the payment of bounty money, back pay, and prize money to the armies and fleets that were disbanded and mustered out of service within three months after the close of the war, and that, therefore, six hundred out of his eight hundred were legitimate war expenses.

He has also deliberately said that we have spent nearly two hundred and fifty millions for the ordinary expenses of the government since 1865—inclusive of interest money, inclusive of extraordinary expenses. For the years 1867 and 1868, his statement is more than two hundred million in exaggeration of the true amount. For the present fiscal year his statement is a good deal more than one hundred million in excess of the real and true amount.

And then comes along Mr. Pendleton, another financier, and he informs us that the war for the suppression of the Rebellion has cost him and every other Democrat $74·28. (Laughter.) Now that is a statement for him! While the whole country, from Maine to the Gulf, is profoundly agitated with the present and future of our land; while every heart beats with solicitude to know what fate the future has in store for us. While the widow mourns the husband lost at Antietam; while the mother weeps over the son who fell in the Valley; while the orphan mourns the father who went down in the *Cumberland*, gallantly fighting to the last, Mr. George H. Pendleton was "doing his sum."

Mr. George H. Pendleton was calculating to the farthing, how many coppers it cost the Copperheads to have their Rebellion put down (cheers), and that is what the Democrats call statesmanship. That is what they mean by keeping the eyes of the country on debt and taxation. Oh! Pennsylvanians, you cannot, you will not forget the countless lives lost on the hundred fields, for the preservation of the Union. But it was reserved for Mr. Pendleton to recount the pecuniary sacrifice it cost him to have our triumph achieved.

Think of Benjamin Franklin, counting the cost of the Declaration of Independence. Imagine William Pitt, counting how many pennies Waterloo cost England. Think, if you can, of Conrow counting the value of the life Dessaix gave to France on the field of Marengo. And then the Democratic statesman goes all the way to Maine to utter his lamentations over the severe sacrifice he made of seventy-four dollars and twenty-eight cents. (Laughter.)

But as his sacrifices were only pecuniary they are not yet beyond the reach of consolation, and therefore I have great pleasure in saying to him and his friends who lament with him, in the name of the soldiers and sailors—the men who have made unnumbered sacrifices—that we are ready to indemnify Mr. Pendleton, and all other peace men, at the rate of $74·84 a head, payable in Confederate money. (Interrupted by the procession). Well, I believe all the Republicans in Maine are coming down here to-night. (Great cheering and display of fireworks; pistols and cannon fired). General Sickles then said:—Cease firing at the front.

I have been so interrupted that I hardly know where I left off; but I believe it is always in order to begin with Seymour, and then to say a few words about Grant. (Cheers.) We are told by the Democrats that the people are everywhere anxious for a change. Well, that is exactly what the Republican party proposes to give the people—a change from Johnson to Grant. (Cheers.) And we also are a little anxious about Governor Seymour himself. You remember, at the Convention, he told that illustrious body that it was not consistent with his honor to accept their nomination.

Now, we propose to be more respectful to the Governor even than his own friends, for while they heedlessly forced upon him a nomination he did not want, as he said, the Republicans intend to save him from all embarrassment by preventing his election to the office he did not care about having. (Cheers.) I have known Governor Seymour a good many years. Our personal relations have always been friendly and kindly. I acknowledge frankly that he is a smart politician, but I must say he is more formidable to his associates in outwitting them than he is to his adversaries, for we have no fear of his beating us. Governor Seymour is a man of words and phrases. Grant is a man of work and of deeds. Seymour makes speeches! Grant wins victories. (Great applause.)

Seymour has filled respectably two offices—a member of Legislature and Governor of New York. Grant has filled the measure of his country's glory and saved the Union. Seymour is nominated to the Presidency as a reward for his services to his party. His nomination was a triumph of the intrigues of the politician. Grant is brought forward by the Republican party as a candidate for the Presidency, not for any services he has rendered to any party, but for the great, the inestimable, the immortal services he has rendered to his country.

Look at the career of the two men for the past two years. In 1861 Seymour was balancing and hesitating whether successful coercion or successful rebellion would be the greater calamity. When the first gun was fired on Sumter, Grant hesitated about no such obstructions. Grant raised a company and took it to the front. (Cheers.) At the time the battle of Paducah was fought, where Colonel Grant first displayed his genius as a general and saved Kentucky to the Union, Seymour was negotiating with the peace-makers, as they were called, to see if Kentucky could not be made what was called a neutral State, and mediate North and South. (Interrupted by procession.)

Now, my friends, before I resume the oft-broken thread of my remarks, I want to say, right here, that I have seen in my time a good many public meetings and popular demonstrations, but I wish to pay this tribute to this occasion, and to say here that this exceeds any popular demonstration I have ever witnessed since I have known anything of public meetings or politics in this country. (Great cheering.) My friends, I was running on rapidly, when I suddenly came to a halt with a brief sketch of Seymour and Grant, partly to compare them, partly to contrast them. I had got down to '62 or '63, I think—(Interrupted by procession—"Three cheers for Sickles.")

I'll try it again. (Laughter.) I was telling you something about Seymour and Grant in '63. Seymour came down to New York to make a speech, which is something very much in his line of business, as you all know; and was it to be expected that in that dark hour of July, '63—Pennsylvania invaded, the North threatened, Grant detained at Vicksburg by a protracted siege, all Europe, or at least the aristocratic part of it, regarding our cause as hopeless, about to recognize the Southern States, is it recorded for Gov. Seymour that he came down to the city of New York to encourage the people and stimulate them for a new effort? No! He sneered at our reverses, at the disappointment of a patriotic people, and predicted that the war for the suppression of the Rebellion would not succeed. He proclaimed loudly that public necessity was as good a plea for the North as for the government, and then he pointed to his mob, and endeavored to frighten Lincoln from attempting to reinforce our decimated battalions.

What was Grant doing in that July, 1863? He was before Vicksburg. When asked how long he intended to stay there, he said:—"I shall stay until I take the place." (Cheers.) And on the same 4th of July, when Seymour was preaching secession to his followers in New York, and as is believed by many men who have reason for their belief, was engaged in something very like a conspiracy to precipitate a rebellion in that State and throughout the North, Grant received the surrender of Pemberton, thirty thousand Rebels and one hundred and seventy cannons, the largest capture of men and material ever made in modern warfare. (Cheers.)

In 1864 what were those two men doing? Seymour was at Chicago, resolving and speech-making, discouraging the friends of the Union cause; resolving that the war was a failure and adding a thousand millions to the public debt. He makes himself directly responsible for the campaign that followed, and all the blood and treasure involved. (Again interrupted by the procession. A voice "Do you think we can carry Philadelphia, General." It is what we call in New York, a "big thing.")

"Another chapter—all right—chapter the last." All this proceeding looks like war. Talk is what Seymour does; work is what we do, and what Grant does. But let me run on with this parallel.

In 1864, as I said, Seymour valiantly went to Chicago, and as he had done nothing to make the war a success, he resolved to do what he could to make it a failure. He passed a resolution that it was a failure; but it would not stay a failure for all that. (Laughter.) Why was it not a failure? I will tell you, my friends.

While Seymour derided our soldiers, sneered at our reverses and snivelled over taxes, he forgot that Farragut was about destroying their last fleet in the Gulf (cheers); that Sherman was marching from the mountains to the sea (cheers); Sheridan sweeping through the Valley of the Shenandoah (cheers); Thomas crushing the Rebels before Nashville (cheers); not the *ad interim* Thomas (laughter); and Grant—Grant, silent and stern, was patiently toiling by day and night before Richmond and securing a victory and a peace. (Cheers.)

(Again interrupted by the procession). I have got a few words to say by way of an appendix about what my friend, General Blair, who has proclaimed in conjunction with General Toombs and Howell Cobb a new war, a war upon carpet-baggers. Perhaps we might spend a minute or two in talking about carpet-baggers. There are several kinds of carpet-baggers. We had in New York in 1863 and 1864 a few Rebel carpet-baggers. They were mysterious looking personages, with bags containing a very small amount of clean linen and a very large amount of combustible material. The Rebel carpet-baggers came to burn our State and fire our cities.

Well, there are some Rebel carpet-baggers. John Slidell is a carpet-bagger at Paris: George Sanders is another, wandering over Europe, with or without a carpet-bag, according to circumstances. (Laughter.) Mr. Belmont, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is a carpet-bagger from the Rhine, and he furnishes the *rhino* for the Confederate Democracy. (Laughter.) Well, there are other carper-baggers, who go from the North to the South, and they are a very different class of people. They are discharged soldiers who helped to save the Union.

(An interruption of about fifteen minutes, caused by the passing of the procession.) General Sickles perceiving it impossible to finish his speech, briefly concluded as follows:—

I want to say one word before I retire. I have enjoyed very much this brilliant political assemblage; it is evidently not an occasion for any one to make a speech; it is impossible to address moving columns. If I had anticipated the pleasure of witnessing a review of so many thousands of Republican soldiers of Pennsylvania, I would have come here prepared to be silent. I would, therefore, make an apology for the words I have addressed you, and for having so long occupied your platform.

I have, however, been permitted, by your kind indulgence, to resume my remarks from time to time and will give way to my friend Senator Sherman. The General then made a few other remarks, which were drowned in an uproarious cheering for Senator Sherman.

Hon. John Sherman

Was then enthusiastically received, but on account of the lateness of the hour, half-past eleven o'clock, it is impossible to give but a synopsis of his remarks. He said:—

Fellow-citizens:—When I came here to-night I did not dream of meeting such an assemblage. I have been gratified at the magnificent display that has been given by our political friends here. I came full of rejoicing over the glorious result in the State of Maine. (Cheers.) But I have seen more people here to-night than there is in the State of Maine, and if you can give this company as the majority of the State of Pennsylvania, it will be the grandest victory in modern times. (Cheers for Maine and Pennsylvania.)

The contest in the State of Maine and Vermont is only on the skirmish line. Here the great battle is to be fought in the State of Pennsylvania, and if you will do your duty in this important campaign all will be right. (Cheers and Voice—"We have got it here now.") I did not know you had as many people in Philadelphia. My arithmetic has gone astray almost as much so as Seymour's. (Laughter.) There is no doubt whatever that the political contest in which we are now engaged is to be decided by the great State of Pennsylvania. I am so full of enthusiasm to-day, and with this demonstration, and it is so late that I think you had better adjourn, and let me off. (Cries of "No! no!") Well, if you can stand it, I can. I have said that Pennsylvania decides the contest; therefore you have an important duty to perform. I believe there has never been a time in the history of this country that has been so momentous as the present.

I have just crossed your State, and throughout the country and in the city of Pittsburg they are certain of success. Still we dare not relax our duties, but must, like our great leader, Grant (cheers) push on. We must never stop our exertions in this contest until the whole Confederate Democracy in the North and South, East and West, lay down their arms in unconditional surrender to the Union Republican party.

The great Republican party, of which you here are members, has its principles are recorded in the redemption of this country. We have accomplished all we ever undertook to accomplish, and many great events during the last eight years. They are on the statute book and we need not tell them to you. But the Democracy have the advantage of us. They can choose their point of attack. They are aggressive and we defensive, as it were, and we are compelled to answer them. They can select the issues for themselves. Seymour has selected his issue. He tells his friends that they are very kind, but have plunged him into a sea of trouble. He tells us that the Republicans are trying to evade the issues of debt and taxation. But there is another wing of this party kangaroo ticket, and I will delay you a little while with what General Frank Blair says, and that is, that the great question involved is the question of reconstruction, and that it is idle to talk of anything else; and, with him, I believe the great question is reconstruction, whether Rebels can rule or loyal people can rule. (Applause).

The great question, in my judgment, is whether the Rebel States recently reconstructed by us, shall be overthrown by the Democrats. ("Never, never.") This great question of reconstruction is to many plain people surrounded with a great deal of misapprehension, and they do not take the pains to examine it. Why the whole of it is contained in two short amendments to the Constitution that have been submitted by Congress to the people. The whole plan of Congress is contained in these two short amendments. Now, my countrymen, I never saw an honest man who read these amendments but approved them.

I could venture to take one of your honest Democrats and get him to a prayer meeting, where he would be conscientiously inclined, (laughter) and ask him his honest opinion, and I believe he would say, they are right, unless you have got a good deal worse here than in Ohio. What are they? Simply that one of them prohibits slavery, and says it shall never be restored again. Democrats even say this is right. What next? That every man born in this country, every man naturalized in this country, shall be deemed a citizen of the United States and of the State in which he lives, and shall have the right to go anywhere under the protection of our flag, and wherever the jurisdiction of our country extends. (Cheers.) And that our people of Pennsylvania and Ohio, carrying carpet-bags, shall go down to South Carolina and build their cabins and plant the American flag in the front of that cabin without fear or reproach.

The first clause of this reconstruction plan is to facilitate equality of representation, so that the white man in Philadelphia should have the same power as in South Carolina; not as under the old *regime*, where you lost your political power and equality, and that now by the abolition of slavery all the negroes shall be counted; and whenever in any community a portion of the population shall be excluded from the right to vote, they shall also be excluded from the right of representation; and yet this is opposed by the Democrats.

When the Rebels surrendered to General Grant we might have imposed severe laws of reconstruction, and they would have been acquiesced in without danger, and I believe that it should have been done now. I believe if we had given our soldier boys, and some of the negroes, a part of those plantations, dividing them up among them, we would have done well, and had a more loyal community than now.

I believe if we had taken some of those leading men at the South and hung them, it would have been better; and if we had prevented these people from voting, we would have done a wise thing; but we done nothing of this kind; our terms to the Rebels were the best ever given to any people in the world, under the same circumstances. We have not taken their lands; not a single drop of blood has been shed since the war closed. (Voice, "That is the trouble.")

Had these Radicals done this to the people, I mean their men who held high office in this country, such as members of Congress and others, generals of the army, who threw up their commissions, things would have been in an improved state in this country.

Well, what next? The fourth clause is, that the debt of the United States should be inviolate and that the pensions of the soldiers should be promptly paid, and that the bounties should be paid. We said, further, that no money of the United States should be taken from the Treasury to pay the Rebel debt or Rebel pensions, or for the slaves emancipated by the war. That is the whole plan of reconstruction.

Now a few words in reference to the nominees. Pendleton went to the Convention; New York skinned him, his escort, and that ended him at the Convention. Well, next they thought of a good soldier, Hancock, but he had no chance there; all his army record was against him, and he would not do. They laid that smooth, plausible Hendricks on the shelf, also. Then they thought they would take a distinguished statesman, Chase.

Well, he was willing, but he only got 3½ votes or ¾ vote, I don't know which, and Susan B. Anthony got ½ vote, and if the Judge was single and Miss Anthony was willing, if they had married they would have had one vote between them. Well, they at last fixed finally on Horatio Seymour, the heroic rioter of New York, and Frank Blair, who was once with myself a Black Republican, and one of Helper notoriety, but he fell out with the party, and is as bitter in his hates as his loves, and is now a good Democrat.

Blair's letter, "that he would compel Grant and Sherman to go down and give the Rebels their State Governments again." (He would have a good time doing it.) This letter gave him the nomination. In the South they look upon this contest as the restoration of the "Lost Cause."

THE PENN SQUARE STAND.

The meeting at this stand was organized by the appointment of the following officers:—

PRESIDENT—SAMUEL H. PERKINS.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Dr. H. Tiedeman,	John Sellers, Jr.,
J. Hoffman,	B. H. Brown,
Evan Randolph,	L. S. Boreff,
Ward H. Haskins,	Charles Megargee,
Edwin H. Fitler,	Spencer Roberts,
Moses A. Dropsie,	Edwin H. Trotter,
Thomas Bringhurst,	Nathan Barrett.

SECRETARIES.

Edward Myers,	Robert Laughlin,
John R. Orr,	R. P. Gillingham,
Henry C. Kennedy,	U. Rotch Wistar.

The speaker's stand was soon surrounded by men, almost without number. From Chesnut to Market street, from one side of Broad street to the other, on trees, housetops, balconies and telegraph poles, men, eager to listen to the sound political doctrines of the day, stood and clambered. At this stand

Colonel J. W. Forney

Was the first speaker introduced. Colonel Forney spoke as follows:—

Fellow Citizens:—In this congregation of thousands we must subdivide our ranks to counsel with each other. I congratulate you on the remarkable auspices under which we meet. The meeting of 1866 was called to welcome the Southern Union men; this, to-night, is a home meeting, and is a standing index of the great double victory that awaits our exertions. Has Grant popularity here? When he was presented as a candidate the Democratic cry was that he had no strength with the people. The reason was, that they were satisfied with the action of their delegates, and waited for New York. The answer to that accusation was not only in the outpouring of the people. Maine has been an index State. For thirty-five years she has pointed the way to victory, but never has her demonstration been so significant as yesterday.

If we were not to triumph, then would the boast of the Rebels be true, and we would indeed be incapable of self-government. Two months ago the Republicans were not satisfied of their victory; now the answer is found in your uprising; the answer is found in the culminating speeches of the Rebels, in the way Howell Cobb *excommunicated* the Union men. Cobb's treatment of Union men at Andersonville is one of the reasons why we are here now, why hundreds of thousands of Democrats who voted for Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell vote under the flag of Grant. As I only came here to open this meeting, I cannot detain you longer. I now give way.

The Chairman then introduced

Hon. Edward McPherson,

Who spoke as follows:—

Mr. McPherson remarked that the country was fortunate in that the issues between the two parties were distinct, unequivocal, and without a shadow of doubt. These issues are plainly expressed in the two platforms. On the one hand the Republican platform demands peace for the nation, on the basis of the Reconstruction measures of Congress, which contained the only terms on which the Rebel States could be restored to their political relations with the Union, consistently with the safety of the people, and the permanence of their free institutions. This is the overshadowing issue of the canvass, because it involved the issue of another Rebellion, in which the Democracy of the North had substantially pledged themselves to cooperate with the Rebel element in the South. The New York platform has pronounced the Reconstruction acts as usurpations, as revolutionary, as unconstitutional, and as void. If this be so, they are entitled to respect and obedience from no man; and the logical conclusion of the reasoning is that they must be disregarded, set aside, and trampled under foot. The Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency in the Broadhead letter has indicated the manner in which this programme of revolutionary action is to be carried out, viz., by the military power, directed by the new President, "dispersing" the present governments, and inviting the Rebel portion of the South to reorganize new ones, and protecting them while thus occupied. What is to be the effect of the adoption of this policy? The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution is one of the measures against which Democratic and Rebel vindictiveness is chiefly directed. It has recently been specially denounced by Stephens, of Georgia, representing the Southern wing of the Democracy, and by ex-Senator Pugh, of Ohio, representing the Northern, although it has been formally declared adopted by the Secretary of State, and has been recognized by the Chief Justice as a part of the Constitution. Suppose it torn out of the instrument, the equality of rights of every citizen before the law would be lost; equality of representation between the States would be lost, and inequality of electoral power between the citizens would be perpetually incorporated into an instrument which was primarily designed to establish justice and equally to distribute power; every avenue to office and honor would be opened to Jefferson Davis and all the guiltiest of the perjured conspirators of 1861 and the open enemies of the bloody years succeeding; claim for compensation for slaves emancipated as a war measure would be invited, and would undoubtedly be made, as already indicated by the action of Maryland and Kentucky; the Union debt would be open to repudiation, in whole or part, and the Rebel debt would be open to assumption, in whole or part. All these points are securely guarded by the Fourteenth Amendment. If it be overthrown, every one of these dangers at once menaces the Republic. All of them are of the highest importance. That covering representation deserves to be specially considered. The abolition of slavery has virtually annulled that provision of the Constitution which included three-fifths and excluded two-fifths of the slaves from computation in making up the basis of representation. *All* are now entitled to computation, because no longer slaves. If the Constitution be unamended the Southern States will be entitled, at the next apportionment, in 1870, and ever there-after, to *thirty* members of Congress, based upon their colored population alone, being an increase of twelve upon the eighteen, to whom three-fifths of that population now entitle them. Thus, by the war—if no constitutional change be made—the North will have twelve *less* and the South twelve *more* Representatives than if slavery had not been abolished! And not only so, but with this colored population disfranchised, a white voter in the South would have an *average* of at least *one-half* more electoral power than a voter in the North, because voting for himself and his proportion of the colored population. Besides, the power of certain Southern States in the National Legislature will be unjustly increased; and South Carolina, with 291,000 whites, will have *five* Representatives, while New Jersey, with 646,699 whites will have but *five*; Mississippi with 353,899 whites will have *six* Representatives, while Wisconsin, with 773,693 whites, will have but *six*; Louisiana, with 357,456 whites will have *six* Representatives, while Michigan, with 736,142 whites, will have but *six*; and Pennsylvania, with 2,849,529 whites will have twenty-two Representatives, and be equaled in power in the National House of Representatives by the four States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Mississippi, whose white population is but 1,549,467, or little more than half that of the Keyst[one] State! thus degrading the P

but a few weeks since, will give a million-tongued response to the initial cries of Vermont and Maine. He rejoiced that the contest was so clear, the issues so prominent and diversified. But he saw everywhere prominent evidences of the grand and glorious victory of November next, when the overwhelming cry of the country would be seconded by the vote for Grant and Colfax. After further speaking in the same strain, he concluded amid great cheering and enthusiasm.

WALNUT STREET STAND.

The meeting at this stand was organized by the selection of the following officers:—

PRESIDENT—R. RUNDLE SMITH.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Edward S. Mawson,	Thomas Dolan,
Benjamin Allen,	Charles M. Provost,
Caleb Cope,	Robert M. Lewis,
Charles Groshultz,	Isaac G. Colesberry,
John Rocky,	John Callahan,
Theodore Kell,	David Bruner,
Henry C. Townsend,	John G. Kohler.

SECRETARIES.

John B. Kenney,	H. Gates Jones,
J. G. Rosengarten,	George Stuck.
M. Hall Stanton,	Seth Pancoast, M. D.

Mr. R. Rundle Smith introduced

Hon. William D. Kelley,

Who spoke as follows:—

Mr. Smith tells you that you are not only to be addressed by your present Representatives, but your next Representative. That is true; your Representatives will be elected, and will represent the First District. You heard the news from Maine, and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will settle all the dispute in this section.

The Democracy will require two of those States to give them these figures, and when Pennsylvania and those States have rolled up our majorities there will be an end to the contest. The *World* speaks of the gain in Maine. True, the Republicans elected every member to the Senate, which they had never done before. We carried the Governor by double his majority, and seven-eighths of the Lower House by a majority we had never done before, yet the *World* and *Age* call it a Democratic gain. It is a great gain; but they lost all they ever had.

These copperheads between the bloody people of the South—Wade Hampton, Lee and others who murdered our men, with Jerry Black, Seymour and others have no stop; it ends where it begins.

They come up here, and vilify all the Southern States they have but one man who was ever in the Union army. There were more Rebel major-generals there than had ever been in the Union army since its organization.

The soldiers of the North could not send their men to degrade themselves so. The one man was a quartermaster-Sergeant, Joseph Williams, who had no stomach for fighting, and when ordered to the ranks, took the back track and deserted, was court-martialed and degraded, deserted, and was saved by Andy Johnson; and now he says he would be a bad man if he did not go for Andy and the Democracy. And he, a deserter and a coward, was a delegate for Tennessee. He is a darkey, and the Democracy say the darkey who votes the Democratic ticket has no bad smell.

What has been done in Vermont and Maine will be done in every Northern State. The Democratic party have but two certain States; we accorded them three, and one shows signs of desertion. We gave them Delaware, Kentucky and Maryland, but New Castle looks Republican, and we may carry little Delaware. It could not be otherwise than that the North should rally against the aristocratic Democratic party. We would have to forget a quarter of a million of men who died for us, the widows' tears and orphans' woes. Not only will they have to forget their gratitude to the dead, but they must consent to forego all their own interests before they can vote for Seymour, who sustained the Rebel action throughout the war.

His face and influence were against every act that redounded to the credit of the government. (The Grant and Colfax Club of the Twenty-third Ward joined the meeting, amid cheers.) The Judge thanked them for coming, and continued—The bloodiest men of the South nominated Seymour, in conjunction with those who would have been Rebels had they possessed the courage to fight. Not one among them was made illustrious, either civil or military. Some were brave soldiers, but in an evil cause; none that will live and shine like the illustrious Birney, Kearney and others.

(The Fourteenth Ward Club joined at this point, and were greeted with cheers, followed by the First.)

Fellow-citizens, those men worked well in that Convention; they made a platform that would ruin all the interests of the country. They propose an equal tax on every product of the country. The Republican party have refused to tax the farmers products and implements.

The Democratic party wish to tax every article of consumption. The Republican party has no tax for flour and bread, and cheese, hay and fodder, and corn; but it taxes whisky, segars, tobacco, and snuff. It does not tax your furniture, but it does tax the billiard table; while the Democratic platform would tax every thing you own.

Grant will be elected by a greater majority of votes than Abraham Lincoln was, and on the second Tuesday of October will be telegraphed to Ulysses, "Pennsylvania stands by you in peace as she did in war, and will give thirty thousand majority."

Hon. Charles O'Neill

Was introduced and said:—I know when my colleague speaks the hearers leave impressed, and I feel I would like to address you as he has done. I will endeavor to do so as best I can.

In the history of the last fifteen years I do not think we have met under so favorable auspices as we do to-night; for if our enemies have not been satisfied with the news from Vermont, they must from Maine, and we will make them give it up on the second Tuesday in October.

The Democratic party in 1864 were moving on the same platform as they are now. A convention met at Chicago; the same platform was presented; McClellan was nominated, and it was given to the world that the war was a failure; and that same platform is presented to-day.

If a fair election is held next October the Republican party will roll up a majority of eight or ten thousand. Our danger is in the Democratic party polling fraudulent votes. As goes Pennsylvania in the State election so goes the country. The doctrines of the Democratic party are false and deceptive to every man in the Union and without foundation in truth. (The Invincibles passed, presenting a very fine appearance.)

This is a glorious night, if not a word had been uttered—a glorious commingling of brothers determined to save the Union. If the old State of Pennsylvania does not send a greeting of twenty thousand to Maine I am mistaken in what I have said.

The Invincibles organized in 1860 for the one campaign, but had to reorganize for the war, and have now reorganized to save the country by the ballot.

The Democratic party would make you believe the Republican Congress has done nothing for the country; but it has always done everything to save the country when there has been a Republican majority in Congress. They must be simpletons to think that taxes are not necessary to pay the debt that Rebels and Democrats have created.

By the present taxation ten are saved a vast amount each year. Taxation on luxuries can be borne for a while, though those taxes have been heaped on us by the Rebels and their Democratic allies of the North. The Democrats have ever endeavored to destroy protection to American industry. Wherever the public debt and tax can be reduced it will be done till with a settled country we will be free, and scarcely believe we ever had it hanging over us. But what we must do to keep up the feeling, we must work! And on the Presidential election it will go forth to the world that Philadelphia is true to the country.

Remarks of Mr. John Goforth.

Mr. O'Neill was followed by John Goforth, Esq. He said that the favorite cries of the Democrats—"Anti-Taxation" and "Anti Nigger"—meant nothing at all when properly sifted; but that the real drift of the party did mean a great deal, and would work the country untold disaster if it should succeed in the coming elections.

That drift was neither more nor less than a joining hands with the leaders of the Rebellion—a joining of principles with the principles of the Rebellion. This was so plain that it was a never ending wonder that a single decent, good man could be found to vote for Seymour. When Goforth concluded the crowd around the Walnut street stand slowly merged into the two bars which by this time were forming into line for the grand countermarch, and moved northward.

THE GERMAN STAND.

The following were the officers at this stand:—

PRESIDENT—H. RUMPF.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John J. Celshaneser,	F. Hans,
B. Wahl,	John Hemaholzer,
Dr. Zoller,	John Doerr,
F. Schleds,	Louis Heck,

John M. Bocker,
SECRETARIES.

William Seefeldt, | Dr. Keller.

It was nearly nine o'clock before the German Campaign Club arrived on the ground, and, in the absence of German speakers, an address in English was first made by

Frederick Dittman, Esq.

He said he preferred to designate those present as "his friends" rather than "fellow citizens," as he believed it to be more expressive and truthful in its character.

Two years ago a monster demonstration was held in this place, and he then saw patriotism beaming in every face, as was also the case now. At that time it was dangerous to be loyal in some places, but the old spirit of 1776 was both then and now in the hearts of the people. It was that spirit which carried the State of Maine and would also carry Pennsylvania. He charged that the Democracy of the North was nothing but the right wing of the Rebel army in times of former trouble, and the same feeling animated them now. The organs of that party had published that the election of the Republican candidates would be the signal for the dissolution of the Union, while professing to be in favor of the perpetuity of the Union. Had it not have been for the people of the North, rebellion would have triumphed; and, in 1861, so strong was was the feeling under the Buchanan administration that, when Fort Sumter was fired on, it was almost impossible to get the employes of the national offices to raise an American flag, but the good President Lincoln went on to bravely battle for the Union, for liberty and happiness.

The German Campaign Club arrived at this point, with gay banners, transparencies, music, and an immense turn out of members. Mr. Dittman suspended his remarks, and addresses were then delivered in German.

Mr. Kunkely

Was the first speaker. He referred to the many dissensions and troubles which in their own country worked so much trouble and want of united strength; and in this glorious country of their adoption, if the Democratic party was to have success, it was known that they sided with rebellion and disunion, and he had no apprehension that such a result would receive aid from his German brethren.

Mr. Siegman

Was the next speaker. He said:—First of all, let me ask, have you heard the news from Maine? (Cries of "Yes, yes.") Let us, then, give three cheers for the State of Maine and its glorious majority. (These were given with a will.)

The German Republicans of Philadelphia, with a view of assisting in the success of the party at the coming election, had turned out in their strength to take part in this magnificent demonstration, gotten up under the auspices of the Union League.

The Republican party was the friend of law and order, and eternally pledged for the perpetuity of the Union, while the course of the Democratic party, in this connection, was well known. He referred to the eminent fitness and capacity of Grant and Colfax for the positions to which they were nominated, and showed the necessity of every patriotic citizen giving them their support in this struggle. To not do so, would be to give assistance and aid to those who sympathize with rebellion and treason, rather than with the true friends of an undivided republic.

[The Tanners' Club here arrived, and were received with loud cheers, as were also the large delegation from the Fourteenth Ward. The latter had with them a wagon, on which was the inscription, "The longest pole knocks the most persimmons." The First Ward Club followed in line, and were received with loud cheers.]

Mr. Siegman concluded amidst much applause, and was followed by

Mr. John Rockey,

Chairman of the German Republican Club. He adverted to the evils which the Democratic party had inflicted on the country by advocating and supporting rebellion and secession, and could not believe that his countrymen would lend their votes and influence to place in position the representatives of such a body.

The condition of abject slavery which the Democracy favored for the Southern States could not be endured by the German population, and with such illustrious candidates as Grant and Colfax there were no fears of an illustrious and glorious success. The recent victories in the States of Maine and Vermont were referred to as an omen of that victory to be given in Pennsylvania, and in which the Germans would take a prominent part.

Frederick Dittman, Esq.,

Then made a capital speech in German, interspersed with anecdotes and happy allusions to the faithfulness of the German element in Philadelphia to the Republican cause. Shortly after he commenced his speech he was obliged to desist, in consequence of the marching and countermarching of the ward and other organizations past the stand, accompanied by bands of music.

He paid a glowing compliment to the bravery of General Grant, who should be remembered with gratitude by the American people, for rescuing the nation from the evils and national horrors with which a successful rebellion would have plunged it, had it not been for his noble and patriotic defense. The time had now come for testifying to him a nation's gratitude, and this would be done in this State, after the example set by the States of Maine and Vermont.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

The Napoleon-Rochefort War — The Journalist Bids Defiance to the Emperor.

Of course the *Lanterne*, No. 14, published in Brussels on Saturday, is easily to be had in London. But the demand for it there must be lukewarm indeed compared to what it is in Paris, where, in spite of all obstacles, the supply is so great, that almost everybody who wishes may get a sight of a copy. It is not surprising that M. Rochefort, having renounced the attempt to do tolerated opposition, and knowing that No. 14 would not be legally circulated in France, should write stronger in this number than in any of the former ones. He thus declares open war against the Emperor and his dynasty:—

"The imprudence of the persecution against me sufficiently indicates its object. The intention of the Greeks who 'manipulate laws as they would cards,' (see Victor Hugo), is to bury the *Lanterne* dead or alive. Now the task I have set myself is to prevent the premature interment of the *Lanterne*. My publication must be a source of terrible uneasiness to you, since it makes you brave the enormous unpopularity which you get by your scandalous manœuvres to put it down. You must confess, Commander Pinard, that I should be too simple, if while I can continue to show you up in your true colors to France and Europe, I should give up the same when all the trumps are in my hands. Before accepting martyrdom, I will prolong the combat. The wrestler who feel able to go on renders a greater service to his cause than the victim whose sole heroism consists in resignation. To suppose that any good can be done with the men of Dec. 2 by stretching out your wrists for their handcuffs, and saying 'Here am I, do with me what you will,' would be stupid indeed. Such a course would be duly justifiable when one feels impotent to be of any more use. This is not my case. I shall redouble my blows in order to precipitate the *denouement*. Ah! you sentence me to sixteen months' imprisonment. Here is my answer. I condemn you to two years of the *Africaine*, for which he has made special arrangements. The score of *The Youth of Gœthe* was, in accordance with the wish thus expressed, locked up with the rest of the composer's works. M. Blaze de Bury put forward a claim to a joint ownership in the work, and brought the present action to have it excepted from the others, and performed. The Court, however, decided that the music and the *abretto* of an opera were quite independent of each other, and that the writer of the one had no right to compel the production of the other. A verdict was in consequence given against the plaintiff, who was in addition condemned to the payment of the costs.

Foreign Miscellaneous Items.

—The first street railroad in Stutgardt, Wurtemberg, was duly inaugurated on the 28th of July last.

—The canal constructed for the purpose of supplying the town of Cannes, France, with fresh water from the Saisne was recently inaugurated with great ceremony.

—The Bavarian Government has decided upon the destruction of the fortress of Wurtzburg. Orders have already been given to have it razed.

—The remains of a chamois hunter, who lost his life in the crevice of a glacier in the Aragnouet Mountains, in the Pyrenees, twenty-seven years ago, have been lately recovered by the splitting of the ice and buried by his former companions.

—At the inquest held on the victims of the recent railway disaster in England, the present Lord Farnham, on the part of the relatives and friends of those killed, declared that the coroner was not competent to conduct the investigation.

—Count Gustav Chorinski, the wife murderer, is confined in the Fortress of Rosenberg, and is treated the same as any other criminal, having the prison allowance of twenty-seven kreutzers daily. He affects great piety and is very punctual in his devotions.

—The winner of the $20,000 in gold of the Bordeaux Park Lottery, on presenting his ticket was arrested for forgery, because one of the clerks imagined that the figures had been tampered with. The holder of the winning ticket asserts his respectability and intends sueing for damages.

A recent number of M. de Girardin's journal—the *Liberte* of Paris—contains a large strategical map of the country between Paris and the Rhine. The accompanying text endeavors to prove the right of France to the Rhenish frontier, and argues that she should go to war in order to obtain it.

Still another victim has to be recorded among the tourists to Chamounix, in the person of Count Louis de Gambaceres, who, while descending by the valley of the Tete Noire, made a false step and was dashed from rock to rock down a precipice about five hundred feet deep.

Vienna was lately the scene of a shocking tragedy. A widow of good birth and education, finding herself on the point of being thrown on the street on account of her reduced circumstances, poisoned herself and three children. The surviving boy has been humanely adopted by a philanthropical sculptor.

At one of the military swimming schools near Stettin the officer in command would not permit the men to retire before passing a certain time in the water. One of them being unwell clung to the landing and begged to be allowed to get out. The officer replied by pushing him off, whereupon he sunk to rise no more. Such is military discipline in Prussia.

A female Blondin, while recently performing on a rope at Pesth, Hungary, lost her balance, and dropping the pole succeeded in clinging to the rope. However, before assistance could be rendered, she lost her hold and fell to the ground. Much to the astonishment of the spectators she picked herself up unhurt from the dreadful fall, but her hands were much lacerated by the rope.

L'Opinion Nationale of Paris, referring to some disturbances that lately occurred in that city, mentions—"We have a complete report of the case that has just been tried respecting certain disturbances on the Boulevard St. Michel. The sentence, of which we have a copy, states that the cry of "Vive *La Lanterne*" is not an act of sedition. Thank God for this.

The Empress of Austria spent the month of August with her children at her brother's estate in Possenhofen, Bavaria, and was joined by the Emperor, who passed his thirty-ninth birthday in her company. Before leaving the Emperer had an interview with the King of Bavaria at Garatshausen, and also with the Prime Minister at Munich, but the subjects discussed are kept in profound mystery.

On the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of Baden, recently held at Carlsruhe, the Minister of War, who is the Prussian General Beyer, mentioned the following in a speech:—"During the short period that has elapsed since my arrival in this country I have already become a good citizen of Baden, which, however, was no great difficulty, as it did not prevent me from being a good Prussian at the same time—that is to say, a good German, as I have always been."

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Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 12, 8 A.M.	Saturday, Sept. 12, 12 M.
Sunday, Sept. 13, to Burlington.	
Intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.	
Monday, Sept 14, 10 A.M	Monday, Sept. 14, 2 P.M
Tuesday, " 15, 11 A.M	Tuesday, " 15, 3 P.M
Wed'day, " 16, 11 A.M	Wed day, " 16, 3 P.M
Thursday " 17, 12 M.	Thursday, " 17, 4 P.M
Friday, " 18, 1 P.M	Friday, " 18, 5 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 50 A. M, and 3 50 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 50 A. M., and 3 50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 30 A. M., 12 50, and 5 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain.

4 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
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To No. 134 DOCK Street,
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AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

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The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

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At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
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NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET,

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FIRE PROOF SAFE, MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC, ETC.

On Thursday morning.

September 17, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture; comprising handsome walnut parlor suit, covered with reps; oil ed walnut chamber suits; rosewood piano-forte, made by Freeman; fine French-plate mantel and pier mirrors; wardrobes, book-cases, extension tables, china and glassware, beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses, office furniture, superior fire-proof safe, made by Evans, Watson & Co.; 2 iron chests, large punching press and dies, platform scales, fine-plated tea set, fine oil paintings, engravings; handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
September 17th, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC,
On Friday Morning,
September 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp cottage, and rag carpetings, 500 pieces oil cloths, etc. [9 12 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
September 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 15 5t

LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Sept 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 16 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 331 North Second street.
STOCK OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE, CANE SEAT CHAIRS, COTTAGE FURNITURE, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday morning.

Sept. 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 331 North Second street, will be sold, the entire stock of a Cabinet maker removing, comprising an assortment of Walnut Hair Cloth Parlor Furniture; in suits and separate; Centre and Bouquet Tables, with marble tops; Spring Seat Rocking Chairs; Walnut Chamber Suits; Jenny Lind Bedsteads; Dressing Bureaus; Washstands; Wardrobes; Secretaries and Book-cases; Sideboards; Extension Dining Tables; Cottage Furniture, etc.

CANE SEAT CHAIRS.—Also, a large assortment of Walnut and Oak Dining Room, Library and Chamber Cane Seat Chairs.

Catalogues will be ready, and the furniture can be examined the day previous to sale. 9 15 2t

Sales at 1110 Chesnut street.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, SEWING MACHINES, PIANO-FORTES, PARLOR ORGANS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, GUNS, ETC.
On Friday Morning.

Sept. 18, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising Walnut Parlor suits, in plush, brocatelle, and hair cloth; walnut chamber suits, Library suits, office furniture, secretaries and book-cases; etageres, marble-top tables, fire-proof safes, sewing machines, guns, etc.

PIANO-FORTES—Several superior piano-fortes.

PARLOR ORGANS—Two superior parlor organs.

SEWING MACHINES—Several superior sewing-machines made by Ladd & Webster, Wheeler & Wilson, and others.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Two fire-proof safes, made by Evans & Watson.

GUNS—Also, an invoice of fine guns.

FOSSIL REMAINS—some fine specimens of fossil remains, found in Boone county, Ky. 9 16 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 8f

LARGE TRADE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,

September 17, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will hold our first Fall Trade Sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmoral's, etc

Also, a very desirable line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's wear, direct from city and Eastern manufacturers.

To which dealers will find it to their interest to attend, as we intend to make this sale one of the largest of the season. Included in our sale we will have a line of Hats and Trunks. 9 12 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons) No. 429 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ON THURSDAY EVENING,

At 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 429 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a collection of Miscellaneous Books, from libraries.

Catalogues on Thursday morning. 9 15 2t

Sale at No. 2124 Spring Garden street.
ELEGANT WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.

29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2124 Spring Garden street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant walnut and plush drawing-room suits; 2 handsome suits walnut chamber furniture; oak chamber set; 3 suits fine cottage furniture; fine toned rosewood piano-forte, nearly new; handsome English Brussels, Imperial, and Ingrain carpets; fine spring mattresses; blankets, china, kitchen utensils, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. 9 16 5t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
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EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
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DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornaments Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
No 11 North SIXTH Street.
2 mwf

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

From Our Own Correspondence.

PARIS, Sept. 4, 1868.

The last story afloat regarding the visit of the Count and Countess Girgenti to France is that the Count is here to establish an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Spain, which was to have been concluded a few weeks ago, France engaging to support the present Spanish dynasty if threatened, and Spain placing forty thousand soldiers and part of her navy at the disposal of France, if a war break out. Then, again, some people say that his Royal Highness is entrusted with a confidential mission from his brother, Francis II, to the Emperor. However these things may be, nothing at all certain is known as yet, except that the illustrious visitors have received the heartiest welcome from the Emperor. He entertained them yesterday to a magnificent banquet at the Chateau of Fontainebleau. he *fetes* came off with great *eclat*. After a splendid drive in the forest, dinner was served in the magnificent gallery of Henry II. Afterwards there was a theatrical representation by the *artistes* of the *Theatre Francais*, which was followed by a supper. At 2 A. M. the guests, one hundred in number, left by special train for Paris. Though all was exquisitely done, no extraordinary show was made, for the Emperor had used a very simple form of invitation to his royal guests:—"I s all be glad to see you, and expect you will come *sans ceremonie*." Men were allowed to dispense with uniforms, and so all wore black coats.

M. Rochefort has now declared war to the empire, war to the knife. His fourteenth *Lanterne*, issued from Brussels and circulated widely in Prussia, Belgium, and throughout the whole of Germany, is being secretly sold in Paris by thousands in spite of all attempts at suppression. This number contains the author's full and perfect expression of that passionate hate of the empire, which he has always shown even in his earliest writings. But in them it was necessarily a fire that had to be half-smothered, lest it should burn Rochefort's own house down. Now that he is in free air, and can let it blaze, it is pleasant to note his almost boyish enjoyment of his liberty and his bonfire. He will not suffer himself to be imprisoned if he can help it. That would be to give up the game when all the trumps are in his hands. He says:—"To suppose that any good can be done with the men of December 2, by stretching out your wrists for their handcuffs, and saying, 'Here I am, do with me what you will,' would be stupid, indeed. I shall redouble my blows in order to precipitate the *denouement*. You sentenced me to sixteen months' imprisonment. Here is my answer. I condemn you to two years of the *Lanterne*. The only way to extinguish the *Lanterne* would be to expel your glorious Emperor from the Tuileries. I am quite willing to leave off writing, but Napoleon must first cease to reign. Now, I announce this—that every Saturday the *Lanterne*, illegally strangled in France, will appear in some foreign country. It will filter through the French frontiers and be circulated in Paris to an extent that will astonish you. My domicile will be here and there and everywhere. I resign myself to play the part of the wandering journalist and a literary poacher. One day I shall date the *Lanterne* from Geneva, another from Baden, Heidelberg, Ostend, or Cologne, and when you come to demand my expulsion you must apply to some fifteen Governments, of whom fourteen at least will laugh in your face. So much for the *Lanterne*, the bitterest enemy the Emperor has ever had to face." Many people who only began in admiring the clever writer, now believe in him, and are his firm disciples. The Emperor has a clever duellist for partisan, Cassagnac. Why cannot he invent a writer to rival and put down Rochefort?

A statue was erected to Greuze last week, by subscription, at Tournus, the birthplace of that most insinuating of painters. M. Rougelet who sculptured the work, was born in the same house as Greuze exactly one hundred years later. At the inauguration M. Arsene Houssaye, the art historian, delivered an elegant speech.

As there is nothing particularly striking just now, let me give you a little gossip regarding a family every one knows, if not personally at least by hearsay. Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild has left his habitation in the Rue Taitbout and has built for himself a wonderful hotel in the Faubourg St. Honore. M. Rothschild has not been more than six months in his new hotel, which is wonderfully and deliciously adapted with every luxury, and already his courtyard looks as if it had been the scene of an earthquake, that is to say the pavement and stones and asphalte composing it are now heaped together in pre-Adamic chaos. Every one is asking if he has inherited the mania of the old Baron Solomon, his uncle. Perhaps you may not know what the particular mania of the lamented ancestor was. Baron Solomon, from Vienna, brother of Baron James, came to reside in Paris at the ripe age of seventy-two, and chartered a fine hotel in the Rue Lafitte. The Baron, notwithstanding his great age, was a good hand at the fork, and breakfasted at 9 A. M. and took his dinner at 6 in the evening. As gourmands love to tell, he remained each time an hour at table, and in that space invariably absorbed his six courses. At half past seven, his last mouthful scarcely swallowed, he introduced himself into what the French call his pocket-book, or in plain English, his hammock or four poster. Any other than he with a regime like this, would have gone off in apoplexy or paralysis. Not so the Baron, who till eighty-three never had indigestion. I must also tell you that he had for officer of supply Adolphe Duglere, an artist than whom no emperor or queen ever possessed better, as he had more than talent—he had genius. Going to bed at half-past seven, the Baron rose at three in the morning, and at first could find nothing to occupy his time at such an hour. That may be understood. Compelled to seek, he finished by finding something which brought him to his breakfast hour. This was to continue constantly transplanting the trees, the groups, and the plants generally of his garden. At three in the morning the gardeners arrived, and worked till 9, when the Baron left them to go to breakfast, giving them a rendezvous for next day. The rich banker was happy for a time, but only for a time. There was still the day to be disposed of. It was then the happy inspiration burst on him of having his court-yard paved, taken up and repaved, from the commencement of the year to the end. Sometimes they raised it a foot, sometimes they lowered it a foot and a half. Briefly, it was never right, and this was all which the excellent Baron wanted. In this way all his time was agreeably taken up. Tired with circulating millions he moves about pave-stones, and, *mon Dieu!* who knows if, in certain positions of fortune, one does not arrive at an equal indifference in pushing about what chemists call those *inert substances*, metal or stone, gold or sand, a million of dollars or a million of pave-stones? Who knows?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co. furnish us with the following list of Americans registered at the banking house of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Paris, for the week ending September 26, 1868:—

New York—Mr. George Kemp and family, Mr. Henry E. Eno, Mr. G. S. Coddington, Mr. Drake Whitney, Dr. D. H. Quinelle, Miss Louisa S. Quinelle, Mrs. C. A. Willets, Mrs. E. E. Foote, Mrs. J. Bishop, Mrs. J. M. White, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Davy, Mr. and Mrs J. R. Ford, Miss Ford, Mrs. Amos R. Eno, Miss N. Eno, Mr. W. P. Eno, Mr. J. Loder, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Ludlum, Dr. J. B. Douglas, Mr. J. N. A. Griswold, Jr.

Brooklyn—Mr. George C. Taylor, Mr. C. H. Marion.

Boston—Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Richardson, Miss Lottie T. Lane, Mr. George J. Johnson, Mr. C. J. Williams, Mr. S. W. Hitchcock Mrs. W. M. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Duff, Mr. Benjamin F. Stevens, Mr. Henry C. Stevens.

Philadelphia—Mr. W. B. Foster.

Ohio—Mr. C. C. Paige, Mr Thomas B. Wells; Syracuse—Mr. and Mrs R. Wicks; Worcester—Mr. Chas L. Putnam; Massachusetts—Mrs. Washburn; Norwich, Conn., Mr. Henry Ruggles; Washington—Mr. W. C. Gunnel; Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. John P. Kennedy, Miss Gray; New Orleans—W. B. Wood, M. D.; Cincinnati, Mr. Richard H. Mitchell, U. S. A., Mrs. Fox; Paris—Mr. J. W. Crane; Tours—Mrs. Theophilus Fiske, Miss Lulu Fiske. Master John D. Fiske.

LAPSUS PENNÆ.—Well has it been said that "Our climate is only uniform in want of uniformity." A day since we were sweating even in our shirt-sleeves—to-day we are barely warm in great coats. The weather, like a politician, blows both hot and cold at the same time. A nice time for the ailing. Everybody you meet is grumbling—everybody wears a face as gloomy as the sky—everybody's corns are aching. The unshod bootblacks will have to put on their shoes again and "shine" themselves; the newsboys will have to run more nimbly to keep warm, and our pretty grinders of street music will have to encase their chilly fingers in mittens. The mercury in the thermometer—like the hope of the Democrats—is running down! down! down! Winter comes on space.

—The Democrats in this city were rather demoralized last night, consequently they hold meetings in the Sixteenth Ward this evening in the endeavor to mend their shattered ranks. Alas for them, they are pretty thoroughly straightened out.

—A certain newspaper which we have in our eye, lately said in an article lauding its issue, that it went where a great many other sheets did not. That's just what's the matter. It wouldn't be exactly prudent to tell the "where" of its go.

—There has been a rise in the price of coal oil since last evening. The many thousand torches of our Republican clubs did away with a startling quantity of that same liquid. They set the fires of victory all ablaze.

—Six horses pulled six musicians in an omnibus around the streets this morning. The latter rendered into a sort of jingling tune the words: "Lady Thorn and Mountain Boy trot at the Park this afternoon."

—Kick—Philadelphia Democrats this morning. They had the spots knocked out of them by the Republican meeting last evening. They'd have to try long and hard to equal it.

—The Sons of Labor hold a grand mass meeting at Broad and Market streets this evening. Many celebrated champions of the interests of industry will be there to speak.

—Black Jam—A cluster of darkies wedged in the crowd at the great meeting last night. They were all square on the right ticket though. Everybody "Granted" them that.

—It is said that during the coming week Philadelphia will increase in population about twenty-five thousand. "The mothers of the nation make the nation."

—Many persons have nothing to do but to kill time. It is one of those exercises in which practice does not make perfect. The more done the worse done.

—The lady up town who tried to make a sponge cake out of an egg plant is sister to the one who tried to raise bread on the early beans of the (y)east.

—The Department of Arts in the time-honored University of Pennsylvania opened for the first term of the academic yesterday.

—The conventional advice for people to strictly keep their promises is bad. Perform them, don't keep them.

—A monster affair—the Republican mass meeting last evening. General Sickles called it a "big thing."

—A prudential ware—Be-ware!

THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—This excellent and efficiently benevolent institution has now secured a permanent location, by the purchase of the property No. 533 Arch street. Its central position gives it the opportunity of ramifying its workings to good advantage; for convenience of location always aids efficiency. There is probably no other society in the city which more intimately appeals to the public than this. It is a purely benevolent organization, void of anything like sectarianism. Its officers are:—George H. Stuart, President; Alexander G. Cattell, Vice-President; Rudolph H. Hoeffich, Secretary; and Thomas T. Mason, Treasurer. These gentlemen, in conjunction with the Board of Managers have rendered the institution what it is, an honor to the city. The General Agent of the Society, Mr. Emanuel H. Toland, and the Missionaries, Messrs. William W. Walter and Albert G. Rowland, will soon commence their annual calls for aid, and it is hoped they may meet with liberal responses.

ATTACK ON A CAMPAIGN CLUB—FOUR MAN INJURED.—Last night, as the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Ward Campaign Club were returning from the demonstration at the League House, they were attacked at Second and Race streets by a crowd of men some of whom ran into the house of a neighboring fire company. This party was pursued, and the attacking party ascended to the roof, and showered bricks on the heads of those below. A pistol shot was also fired, the ball striking Thomas Kelley, of the Sixteenth Ward, in the arm. William Lawson, of the Seventeenth Ward, was struck with an axe on the nose, and Henry Bucher, and James Hagerty, of the Nineteenth Ward, sustained injuries from the flying bricks. There were several others slightly bruised.

A COPPERHEAD.—Yesterday, during the progress of the fire, Lieutenant Franks, of the Seventh District, took one James Murray in charge for drunken and disorderly conduct. After having been confined in the cell, the accused abused the Government at a terrible rate, asserting that he had been a Rebel, and intended to exert himself at the coming election in behalf of the Democratic party. Alderman Toland held him to answer.

CLOTHING THIEVES.—John Snyder, James Etter, and William Farrell, were taken into custody yesterday, at Eleventh street and Girard avenue, charged with robbing the tailor store of John P. Steffan, No. 516 North Ninth street. A pair of pantaloons which had been abstracted from the place were found on Farrell. Alderman Hood gave them a hearing and bound them over for trial.

THE ASSAULT ON POLICEMAN CAMAC.—John Casey was arrested this morning and identified by Policeman Camac as the man who bit his nose on the night of the 18th of August, when he was assaulted by the crowd at Water and Walnut streets. He will have a hearing this afternoon.

MUTINEERS.—The police of the Second District proceeded to the Lazaretto this morning, and took in custody Charles Strickland, William Goodrich, and John Bumbury, seamen aboard a brig, who are charged with mutiny. They will have a hearing before a United States Commissioner.

INJURED AT THE FIRE YESTERDAY.—Eli Pedrick, while on a house in the vicinity of the fire yesterday, at New Market and Callowhill streets, fell to the ground and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to his residence No. 1524 Poplar street.

A REGATTA.—To-morrow the third annual regatta between boats fifteen and under, sailing skiffs of all sizes and eighteen feet decked boats, will come off. The starting point will be Point Airy Island.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At half-past 12 o'clock, this morning, the spice manufactory of Weickel & Smith, No. 137 north Front street, was slightly damaged by fire.

HEARING BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Hibler, John Bumbury, William Bodwick, and Charles Strickland had a hearing upon the charge of mutiny upon the brig Amy A. Lane while upon the high seas.

Andrew L. Carver sworn—I am master of the brig Amos A. Lane; I own an eighth in the vessel; she belongs to Searsport, Maine; we arrived here yesterday from Leghorn; our voyage occupied ninety days; we left this port the 10th of March; the mutiny occurred four weeks ago last Saturday; while I was at dinner, the men went forward also at dinner; two of the men wanted to see me; one of them said (Charles Strickland) he wanted to know the reason he was kept on deck; two of them were on deck; it was because he would not mind the second mate; he said that the second mate told him to remain on deck; I told him that I had no hand in the matter; think the second mate had the thing in charge; he then said that he was just as good as any on board the vessel, and could do just as much work; he then said that he was man enough for me; Bumbury then came off the poop and said, 'Don't go forward, we want to settle the difficulty here;" he said that he was not going forward; Strickland and myself then passed hot words, and blows were struck; we struck together; the chief mate then tried to hold him off; at the same time Bumbury said, "I'll rip your ——bowels out;" the mate was near him and asked him if he would do as he said; he said "yes;" Bumbury had a sheath-knife in his hand at the time; he struck at the mate with the knife; the mate warded them off; then Strickland said he would stop if I would; I held off, and Strickland began striking at the mate; I then told the mate to hit him; I had gone forward to assist the mate; I then hit him and he cut me with his knife in the head; I bled very much, came very near bleeding to death; I bled a quart of blood; I was so weak by this bleeding that I could not stand; the third man, Bodwick, came along with belaying pins in his hand; I did not hear him say anything; I heard Strickland say if the reason why he was kept on deck was because he would not obey the second mate, he would not stay on deck.

E. P. Dixon, the first mate of the vessel, sworn.—I saw the occurrence detailed in the captain's evidence; I spoke to the captain, and he said that he had heard they would not obey the second mate's orders, and that he had come out to see about it.

The mate then detailed the circumstances of the affray, corroborating the testimony of the captain; he said in addition that he saw Bodwick hurl a belaying pin at him; it went over his head; that is all I saw Bodwick do; the men afterwards went forward; I got irons from the cabin, and going to the forecastle put Strickland and Bumbury in them.

Harry C. Watson sworn—I saw the captain strike the first blow; afterwards saw Strickland strike; I did not see a knife; I saw the mate rush in; I was in such a position at the wheel that I could not see the whole occurrence.

The steward of the vessel was also sworn and corroborated the testimony already given.

Defendants Bumbury and Strickland were held each in $2000 bail, and Bodwick in $1000 to answer at Court.

Before U. S. Commissioner Phillips—William H. Mahoney was heard upon the charge of aiding and abetting in the illegal removal of distilled spirits to other than a bonded warehouse.

Revenue Detective James Brooks sworn:—On the morning of 12th inst. between eight and nine o'clock, I detained three barrels of whisky having upon them counterfeit inspection marks, at the store corner of Tenth and Jefferson streets; previous to the seizure another wagon had been standing in front of the same store for several minutes, but was removed about one block further up Jefferson street; that load I afterwards captured, the barrels, four of them, having counterfeit inspection marks; the same day before Deputy Collector Forbes of the 4th District.

H. Mahoney appeared as a witness. He claimed to be the owner of the barrels of whisky thus captured, and that he was removing part of them to Mrs. Alexander's, corner of Ridge and Columbia avenue; and the remaining portion to Mark Briggs, on Ridge avenue, below Seventeenth street; at the time of the seizure of spirits at Tenth and Jefferson streets, I saw William H. Mahoney in the store.

The defendant was held in $2000 bail, for his appearance.

AN EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Camden Station at 8·50 A. M. to-morrow, to attend the Republican Convention at Salem. Fare, $1·50.

ALASKA.

The Present State of Affairs.

The Alaska *Herald* gives a sad account of the present state of affairs in Alaska, from which we make the following brief abstract. The *Herald* says:—"That on the 28th of April last, Prince Maxutuff turned over to the agent of Hutchinson & Co., of this city, the magazine, all the buildings, property, and provision of that settlement, real and movable; that the incoming agent immediately proceeded to eject the inhabitants from the houses, and drove them to the shelter of the woods, where they improvised tents; that the price of flour, which had been furnished them for fifty cents by the Russian Company, had been raised to two dollars by its successor; and that the new company, when appealed to by the people to supply their wants at former prices, were denied and told to go to work for the Company at fifty cents a day.

"It is also alleged that Prince Maxuton has been guilty of swindling the United States Government in the most outrageous manner by turning over to the Government only what was in sight, but concealed the valuable effects hidden in the magazine, which, it is hinted, should also have been delivered, but were subsequently sold to Hutchinson & Co. The Russian schools have been closed and the children allowed to go at large. Intoxicating liquors are sold to boys eight years of age by American storekeepers, and they are fast becoming addicted to the vice of drunkenness."

Finally, the *Herald* sums up its list of grievances as follows:—"So far, by the change of administration, our houses have been desolated, our industry checked, the resources of our labor have been cut off through wanton destruction by unpracticed hands. Our wives and daughters have been subjected to the brutal instincts of a licentious soldiery, and the tyranny of a despotic government has been transferred to the baser and more sordid tyranny of moneyed monopolies. Our youth have been corrupted and defiled, and driven from the school into the streets, and a state of destitution has supervened that threatens our ultimate destruction."

BANK DEFALCATION.

A Sensation at Taunton, Mass.

The Taunton *Republican* gives the following particulars in relation to the defalcation in the Taunton National Bank, which has been the local sensation of the past week in that city:—

On Saturday last Mr. Tweed, Treasurer of the Taunton Locomotive Company, and also a Director of the Bank, had occasion to refer to the books of the Bank to ascertain the balance he had on deposit. He found it smaller than he believed it to be, and on returning to his office took down the exact amount as credited on his deposit book. The next time he visited the Bank (on Monday) he compared the balance as shown by his deposit book with that on the books of the Bank, and found that they now agreed; but also discovered that $2000 had been credited to his account since he looked at the accounts on Saturday, and not having made any deposit in the meantime, he at once suspected that the books had been tampered with. The cashier immediately commenced an investigation, when Mr. George F. Champney, the Teller, confessed to having appropriated to his own use not only funds deposited by the Locomotive Company, but also other sums of various depositors, amounting to $10,650. During the past eight years he has been in the habit of taking small amounts from the accounts of leading depositors, which he was able to conceal from the other officers of the bank by always making up their bank books himself. Being always present, he was able to escape detection. Had he been absent on the first of any month, when the books were balanced, the discrepancies would surely have been discovered. The bank loses nothing, his bondsmen being holden for the amount abstracted. They are Messrs. L. J. Wilmarth, William Reed, Otis Allen, and Ira W. Maxham. Mr. Champney has been regarded by the officers of the bank, and by every man who knew him, as a man of strict integrity and exemplary habits, and the discovery of his abstractions is as surprising to the community as it is deplorable.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,
for the coming season.
Those wishing Cards will please call and examine our
SAMPLES.
All Engraving and Printing executed in the building by first-class Artists only.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwsstn No. 913 ARCH Street.

THIRD EDITION

THE WEST.

Troops for Tennessee—Celebration of the Mexican Independence Anothe Disaster on the Lakes.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Celebration of the Independence of Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—To-morrow being the 58th anniversary of the Independence of Mexico, General Halleck directed that the flag of the United States shall be hoisted on the forts in the harbor, the national buildings in the city under military control, and a national salute be fired at noon from Alcatraz Island. Admiral Craven has also ordered the United States ships in the harbor to be decorated with national flags.

The State Fair opened at Sacramento to-day.

The United States steamer Saginaw has arrived from Victoria.

FROM CLEVELAND.

A Schooner Stranded and Wrecked.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.—The schooner Echo, from Buffalo, with coal for Cleveland, stranded here last night and breaking up one of her seamen was lost, the rest being rescued by the life boat.

The Republicans of Cleveland last night celebrated the election in Maine by firing guns, speeches, etc.

An intoxicated man was burned to death last night by the burning of a shanty in Franklin street.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 16—A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for money and 94⅜@94½ for account. U. S. 5-20s, 72½. Illinois Central, 91½; Erie Railroad, 30½.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 15—A. M.—U. S. 5-20s 75@75½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16—A. M.—Cotton steady; the sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Bread stuffs quiet. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 16—P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties quiet. Erie Railroad quiet and steady at 30½. Illinois Central quiet and steady at 91.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16—P. M.—Cotton firmer and more doing. The sales will reach 12,000 bales.

Pork firm at 85s. Lard quiet and steady.

Troops for Tennesse.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 16.—The 5th Cavalry, U. S. Regulars, under command of Colonel William B. Royal, passed through here this morning on a special train *en route* for Tennessee.

Not Dead Yet.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The special despatch to the *Commercial* of yesterday, stating that General Butler had been defeated in the renomination for Congress is incorrect. No nomination has yet been made.

Another Assault on Republicans.

TROY, Sept. 16.—Some concealed ruffians assaulted a Republican procession last night with stones. Two men named Van Ness and Thatcher were badly injured.

Shooting Affair.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 16.—John Wheeler shot J. McLean last night in a political dispute. The wound is serious.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 91; Canton, 46; Erie, 49½; Cleveland and Toledo, 102¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109½ Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 84; New York Central, 125½; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred 32; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 185¾; 5-20s, 1862 113¾; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 111; do. new, 109; 10-40s, 104¾. Gold, 144¾. Money unchanged. Exchange, 9.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Cotton firmer at 25@25½c. Flour dull, and declined 10@15c.; sales of 8500 barrels State at $6·90@9·25; Ohio, $8·45@11·37; Western, $6·80@15·00; California, $9@11·00. Wheat dull; sales of 26,000 bushels Michigan at $2·20@2·29. Corn easier; sales of 42,000 bushels at $1·16@1·20½. Oats dull; sales of 26,000 bushels at 68@73c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $25·75@28·87½. Lard heavy at 19¾@20c. Whisky firm at 70c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Cotton dull at 24c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; choice and prime white, $1·20; yellow, $1·25@1·27. Oats dull at 70@73c. Rye firm at $1.40. Provisions easier. Mess pork $31. Bacon, rib sides 17; clear do. 17¾; shoulders, 14; hams, 22. Lard, 20.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—Flour, $5·50@6·50. Wheat, $1·80@1·85 for choice shipping. Legal-tenders, 70¾.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¾	Toledo & Wab.	62⅞
N. Y. and E. R.	46¾	Mil. & St. P. com.	97
Phil. and Rea. R.	91¾	Adams Express Co	49½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88½	U. S. Express	47
Chi. and N. W. com.	88⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	68
Chic. and N. W. prf.	88¾	Gold	144⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	102⅞	Market strong.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi	109⅛		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—William B. Rudiman, Prosecuting Attorney.—Prison cases are before the Court, and the docks are still crowded.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Louisa Dehring, charged with larceny, before reported the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to County Prison for 18 months.

James Farrell was convicted of a charge of the larceny of two sacks of wool, valued at two dollars belonging to Samuel Lee & Co.

Officer Homesdale testified that in consequence of certain complaints made to him of repeated thefts of small quantities of wool from the stores in the neighborhood of Front and Market streets, he determined to keep a special watch there. About 7 o'clock one morning in the early part of August while standing at Front and Arch streets he saw the prisoner carry two stuffed sacks from a store a few doors above Market, into a junk shop further down the street. He went to the shop, and, finding the doors locked, knocked several times for admission, but without success. In a few moments the doors were thrown open and the prisoner ran out. An assisting officer pursued and captured him, while the witness went into the shop and recovered the sacks which were filled with wool. At the station house the prisoner acknowledged that the wool belonged to Messrs. Lee & Co., and some of that firm identified the sacks as their property.

John Wood alias Turkey, and Henry Newton alias Skinnie, young men, were tried for burglary. It was testified that in the latter part of July the residence No. 754 South Tenth street was entered by burglars, and robbed of many articles, to the value of $186, none of which have ever been recovered. There was no evidence however to connect the prisoners with the crime. The District Attorney, stating to the jury that the principal witness for the Commonwealth had absconded, and could not be found, submitted the bill to the jury, and asked for a verdict of acquittal, which was rendered.

Charles G. Warin pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, as clerk. He was Receiver for the Hestonville and Mantua Railway Company, in whose employ he had been during three years, and, as was testified, some time since he disappeared suddenly, with a deficit of $700. He was arrested by Detective Robert Smith, at Sweeney's Hotel, New York, on the 8th of this month, and on their return to this city he acknowledged that he had stolen the money.

Josephine Bloxey, colored, was convicted of a charge of stealing a dress from "a poor, lone woman with five children."

Emil Coblentz was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a roll of cloth. The goods were stolen from a shop down town, and afterwards found in the prisoner's possession; and he, refusing to give either his name or any explanation of his possession, was correctly marked as the thief.

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Affairs in the New Dominion—Applications for a New Trial of Whalen.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CANADA.

Application for a New Trial—A Rifle Tournament.

OTTAWA, Sept. 16.—Application for a new trial in the case of Whalen will be made to the Judge at Toronto, in November. The ground on which the application will be based, is that the Judge on trial refused to allow the challenge of jurists before the peremptory challenges were exhausted. Prominent lawyers think the ground a good one.

MONTREAL, Sept. 16.—The rifle tournament opened at La Prairie yesterday. About 15,000 volunteers are encamped there.

FROM NEW YORK.

Curious Rumors in the New York Gold Room.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Various rumors are circulated in the room calculated to induce the buying of gold—among others, a story of the death of Louis Napoleon, and another of war between France and Prussia.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Arrived, steamship Eagle, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 16.—Passed up, brig Dash, from Cardiff for Baltimore. Sailed, barques Capella, for Cadiz, Eldorado, for Liverpool. Brig J. Paltedo, for Matanzas, and a large fleet of coasters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—Cleared, ship Anna, for Manilla, with a cargo of breadstuffs. Sailed, Theodore Lucas, for Cork.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¾	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	109¼
N. Y. and E. R.	46¾	Tol. & Wabash R.	63
Ph. and Rea. R.	92	Mil. and St. P. com	98
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85	Adams Express Co.	50
Cle. and Pitt. R.	88¾	Wells' Fargo	26¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	88½	U. S. Express	48
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88¾	Tennessee 6s, new	68½
Chi. and R. I. R.	103¼	Gold	144¾
Market strong.			

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Pa 6s, 3 ser.	85.165	5 0 sh Read.	b30. 45¾
$2000 Pa R 1 m 6s	103½	1060 do	s.10. 45½
$100 City 6s. New	103	80 do	s.tr. 45 5/8
$5000 Leh 6s, gold	1.301	9 ¾ 100 do	b30. 45¾
$500 Read m 6s, '43-80	91⅝	100 do	2d. 45 5/8
9 sh Cam & Am	128½	100 do	85c. n. 45 5/8
3 sh Penna R.	55	100 do	45½
16 do	s.c. 55	100 sh Phil & E.	b60. 29¾
50 do	55	100 do	b60. 29¾
100 do	b30. 58⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Ches & Del 6s	96	100 sh Read R	45 9/16
$3000 Leh 6s, gold	1.2d. 90¾	100 do	b30. 45⅞
1 sh Mor C Pi	70	200 do	s.2d. 45 8/16
300 sh Penna R.	s.5. 55	100 do	s30. 45¾
24 do	54⅞	100 do	b30. 46
200 sh Read R	2d. 45 9/16	200 do	s.b30. 45

POLITICAL.

—The *Tribune*, referring to the voter in Maine, yesterday, says though he may have heard Pendleton and Cox, he remembered the boy who died at Antietam, and the sacrifices that had been made for Union. He saw in the men who controlled the Democratic party the same Toombs who led Georgia into secession, the same Cobb who made Andersonville worse than the Maleboize of Dante's hell, and held high command over the starving skeletons of his neighbors and kinsmen; the same Hampton who marched an invading army into Pennsylvania, and above all, the same Seymour whose moanings and croakings mingled with every victory, and whose exultations were reserved for the rioters of the Five Points and Mackerelville.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* tearfully says:—As we have frequently declared, no word from Virginia may affect this most momentous contest for the life of the Republic. Her voice is denied a hearing. Her oppressors have manacled her limbs and forced her to sit by the battle-field silent and motionless, and in the conflict cannot be heard even her moan of fear and trembling; but she feels, from her mountain to her sea-shore, and every true son upon her bosom feels that "the only hope for the peace and tranquility of the country," in all the coming years, is the election of Horatio Seymour, and the defeat of the Jacobin conspirators who have made Grant their standard bearer.

—It is less than twelve months since the public first knew of the existence of a mysterious organization in the South, which worked in darkness, and did the deeds of darkness, whose members wore masks when upon duty, and were upon duty when engaged in assassination. Its general purposes, its internal machinery, and its numbers were unknown. But day after day, now from Texas, now from Tennessee, came reports of its doings. Now it was a negro whom the Ku Klux Klan hung without a trial, now a loyal white man, whom it butchered in cold blood or forced into exile.

—A correspondents at Hastings, Barry county, Michigan, writes to the Detroit *Post* that Barry county will give 1000 majority for Grant and Colfax in November next. This is 400 better than she ever did before. Another correspondent of the same paper writes from White Pigeon, St. Joseph county, that you may look out for 1200 majority for Grant and Colfax in that county in November. The highest Republican majority ever given in the county was 900.

—Slo-cum Legion is the very appropriate name of a Democratic organization in Poughkeepsie. Recruits on that side come very slow.

CARPETINGS.
FALL OPENING.
CARPETINGS.
ELEGANT WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
PARLOR, HALL, AND STAIRS TO MATCH,
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 16 wfm 2m Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 85p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 285p

FIFTH EDITION

FOREIGN.

English Importation of American Hay—M. Guizot on the European Situation—Review of the Prussian Fleet.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The importation of hay from the United States will hereafter be allowed only under license from the Privy Council. The prevalence of the cattle disease in various parts of America is the cause of this step on the part of the Government.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—M. Guizot, the distinguished historian and author, has an article in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the state of Europe. While he has no doubt of the desire of Napoleon for the preservation of the peace of Europe, he urges on him the reduction of the army as the only effective pledge of peace.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Bismark has been ordered by his physician to England for his health.

KIEL, Sept. 16—King William will review the Prussian fleet here.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	125¾	Toledo & Wabash	63
N. Y. and E. R.	46¾	Mil. & St. Paul com.	98
Ph. and Rea. R.	91¾	Adams Express	50¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	84¾	Wells, Fargo Exp.	26¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	88½	U. S. Express Co.	48
Chi. and N. W. com	88½	Tennessee 6s, new	68¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88¾	Gold	144¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	103	Market firm.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	109¼		

INDIGO BLUE.
BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE,
for Bluing Clothes, is put up and for sale at ALFRED WILTBERGER'S Drug Store, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
will color more water than any other Blue in the market.
BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
is free from acid, and will not injure the finest article.
BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE
dissolves perfectly clear, and will not settle on the clothes or make them streaked.
The Label is copyrighted, and reads, "Barlow's Indigo Blue, prepared and for sale at Alfred Wiltberger's Drug Store, No.